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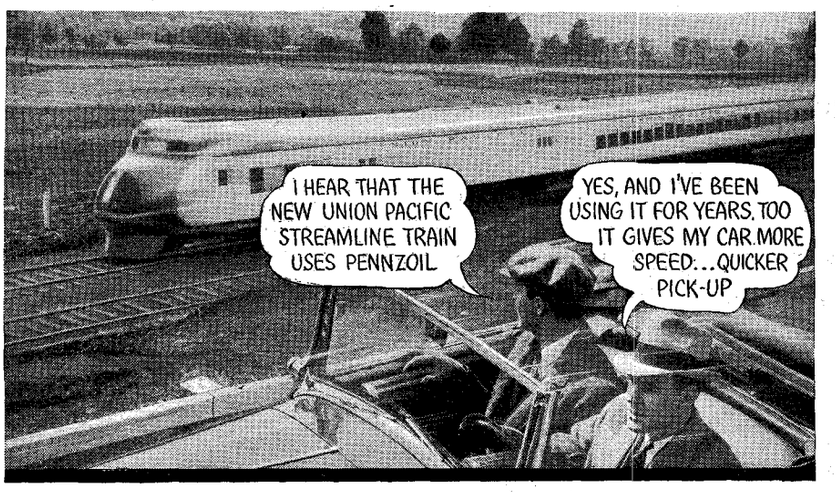
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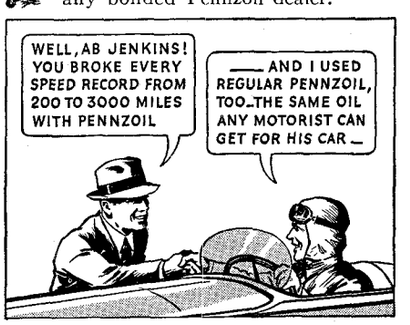
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The Literary Digest

for June 9, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 23

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Brittany.—"W. A. T.," High Point, N. C.—The English *Brittany* is now generally written with the French spelling *Bretagne*, and was the name of the former Celtic kingdom now incorporated in France. An inhabitant is called a *Breton*, and that is also the name of the language. The adjective has the same form—*Breton*.

Ça ira.—"D. M.," Fulton, N. Y.—This term is defined: "(F.) The earliest (Oct., 1789) of the famous songs sung by the populace in the French Revolution, the refrain of which was suggested by Franklin's saying concerning the progress of the American Revolution, 'Ça ira' (It will go), meaning 'It will succeed.'"

Minié ball.—"J. S.," Waco, Tex.—The *Minié ball*, an invention of the French soldier, Claude Etienne Minié, and used in the Minié rifle, was "a conical rifle-ball with hollow base and a plug driven in by the explosion of the charge to expand the lead and fill the grooves of the rifling." Altho the name is colloquially pronounced *min'i*—first *i* as in *hit*, second *i* as in *habit*—the correct pronunciation is in three syllables—*min'i-e* (*e* as in *prey*).

thither.—"M. K.," Muncie, Ind.—The only pronunciation of *thither* that is recognized by any lexicographical authority in England or America is that giving each *th* the same value as in *this, then, that, the*, etc. None show the initial value as in *thin, thank, think*, or the like, not even as a secondary choice.

tintinnabulation.—"A. W.," Los Angeles, Calif.—This word is approximately a hundred years old. Derived from the Middle Latin *tintinnabulum*, it means "the ringing of a bell or bells; the sound of music so produced." *Tintinnabular* was first employed about 1767. *Tintinnabulum* is found in the language as far back as the end of the 14th century, taken directly from the Latin and descriptive of a small tinkling bell. From it a variety of derivatives have been formed.

vandalism.—"J. C. C.," New York City.—This word does not always denote malicious destruction. *Vandalism* is defined: "Hostility to, or contempt for art and literary treasures; wanton or ignorant destruction or defacement, as of monuments of the past, or treasures of art or learning." Accordingly, *vandalism* may be hostile and malicious; it may be contemptuous, or it may be due to ignorance. The destruction of a treasured bit of sculpture by small boys may be due simply to ignorant mischievousness without denoting any degree of hostility or maliciousness.

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in the Sunday New York Herald Tribune

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NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** June 9, 1934

23 States in 25 Ratify Roosevelt Policies

Also First Returns From Harvard and Yale, in Digest *Poll of Universities, Show Strong Swing to President*

MORE than half the Union is included in the fourth tally of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll to test national opinion on the New Deal. These twenty-five States furnished three-fourths of the country's popular vote when it elected Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

Here, too, the younger generation is heard from. Harvard and Yale have quickly returned the bulk of their ballots in a supplementary DIGEST poll embracing the students of seventeen universities.

In 1932 *The Yale News* and *The Harvard Crimson* conducted straw polls, Hoover beating Roosevelt almost three to one at Harvard and almost four to one at Yale. Here are the figures in the latest poll:

DIGEST'S Special University Poll, 1934

Harvard

For Roosevelt Policies	1,083
Against	639

Yale

For Roosevelt	973
Against	640

And here for contrast are the figures of the 1932 election straw polls:

Harvard, 1932

Hoover	1,741
Roosevelt	620
Thomas	484

Yale, 1932

Hoover	1,416
Roosevelt	370
Thomas	347

Such a sweeping reversal of undergraduate sentiment in a year and a half should excite the curiosity of political philosophers. Further returns from these and the other universities now being polled will be given next week. Let it be emphasized that the university polls are not a part of the main poll. They will be counted separately. The same is true of THE DIGEST'S other special polls—professional, occupational and so on. Those receiving special ballots should vote them whether or not they have already voted in the main poll. No duplication is involved.

The tally herewith reveals the fact that the President's gains in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other great industrial States far outweigh a rather marked decline from his 1932 records in Iowa, Nebraska, and other theaters of agricultural unrest.

Eleven of the States are making their first appearance in the poll. And the District of Columbia, tho it has no voice in elections, enjoys a brevet franchise here. Its name swells the total roster to twenty-six and the list of newcomers to twelve.

The eleven new States are: Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

All declare their general approval of the Roosevelt policies, and so does the District of Columbia.

Adding their initial returns, plus those of the District of Columbia, to those of the earlier fourteen States, one arrives at the poll's new total—625,920. This is divided thus:

For the New Deal	*Against the New Deal*
370,491	255,429

Texas makes its entrance as the premier Roosevelt State, capturing the banner hitherto held by Pennsylvania. Texas votes "Yes" with 5,187 of its 6,583 ballots, a good deal more than three to one.

Pennsylvania holds firm with 64.03 per cent. of its new total of 85,179 ballots. DIGEST readers will remember that the 1932 Presidential poll gave Pennsylvania to Roosevelt by a majority over Hoover of 31,618 in a total Pennsylvania vote of 240,939. The figures were: Hoover, 93,057, Roosevelt, 124,675. Minor candidates are omitted. The election, however, gave Pennsylvania to Hoover by 157,592 over Roosevelt, the figures being: Hoover 1,453,540, Roosevelt 1,295,948.

Accusations of wide-spread election frauds followed this result. In Washington the House Elections Investigation Committee was told by its special counsel, S. Davis Wilson, that he and his deputies had uncovered 40,000 votes improperly cast in

(Continued on page 10)

Fourth Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes To Date	YES in Support of Roosevelt Policies	NO Against Roosevelt Policies	Analysis of How Voters in This Poll Voted in 1932 and How They Vote Now: Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Others Than Roosevelt, or Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	‡Did Not Vote in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total
Arkansas	2,886	2,202	684	2,060	340	2,400	84	278	362	10	16	26	48	50	98
Connecticut	17,670	10,162	7,508	6,249	1,265	7,514	3,136	5,911	9,047	508	91	599	269	241	510
Delaware	1,536	891	645	636	109	745	206	504	710	27	10	37	22	22	44
Dist. of Columbia	2,882	1,664	1,218	457	180	637	101	221	322	35	22	57	1,071	795	1,866
Illinois	78,594	42,101	36,493	28,627	9,942	38,569	10,351	24,694	35,045	2,029	621	2,650	1,094	1,236	2,330
Indiana	27,810	14,477	13,333	11,240	3,415	14,655	2,633	9,198	11,831	327	205	532	277	515	792
Iowa	9,803	5,053	4,750	3,723	1,284	5,007	1,083	3,227	4,310	123	71	194	124	168	292
Maine	6,377	3,149	3,228	2,122	539	2,661	857	2,544	3,401	76	25	101	94	120	214
Maryland	6,951	4,321	2,630	3,313	994	4,307	645	1,395	2,040	178	62	240	185	179	364
Massachusetts	47,125	25,417	21,708	14,665	3,697	18,362	8,886	17,088	25,974	1,177	341	1,518	689	582	1,271
Michigan	29,592	18,122	11,470	11,261	2,704	13,965	5,680	8,096	13,776	766	274	1,040	415	396	811
Minnesota	6,708	4,365	2,343	3,106	706	3,812	1,069	1,493	2,562	109	70	179	81	74	155
Missouri	13,438	8,473	4,965	6,922	1,524	8,446	1,163	3,113	4,276	215	91	306	173	237	410
Nebraska	4,179	2,178	2,001	1,721	622	2,343	367	1,255	1,622	44	26	70	46	98	144
New Hampshire	5,148	2,736	2,412	1,723	382	2,105	875	1,928	2,803	65	24	89	73	78	151
New Jersey	44,748	25,933	18,815	15,687	3,661	19,348	8,216	14,325	22,541	1,398	328	1,726	632	501	1,133
New York	142,232	86,407	55,825	58,282	14,206	72,488	20,444	37,990	58,434	4,772	1,495	6,267	2,909	2,134	5,043
Ohio	50,282	30,595	19,687	19,836	5,164	25,000	8,659	13,318	21,977	1,277	406	1,683	823	799	1,622
Oklahoma	5,241	3,651	1,590	3,007	656	3,663	519	810	1,329	25	15	40	100	109	209
Pennsylvania	85,179	54,542	30,637	35,613	6,240	41,853	14,927	22,450	37,377	2,038	703	2,741	1,964	1,244	3,208
Rhode Island	6,024	3,556	2,468	2,340	407	2,747	1,036	1,946	2,982	107	29	136	73	86	159
Tennessee	1,973	1,415	558	1,213	198	1,411	114	295	409	27	17	44	61	48	109
Texas	6,583	5,187	1,396	4,664	835	5,499	340	465	805	46	23	69	137	73	210
Vermont	3,628	1,737	1,891	1,171	269	1,440	462	1,517	1,979	50	22	72	54	83	137
Virginia	4,122	2,754	1,368	2,359	582	2,941	222	662	884	56	31	87	117	93	210
Wisconsin	15,209	9,403	5,806	6,874	1,754	8,628	2,006	3,714	5,720	330	143	473	193	195	388
Totals	625,920	**370,491**	**255,429**	248,871	61,675	310,546	94,081	178,437	272,518	15,815	5,161	20,976	11,724	10,156	21,880

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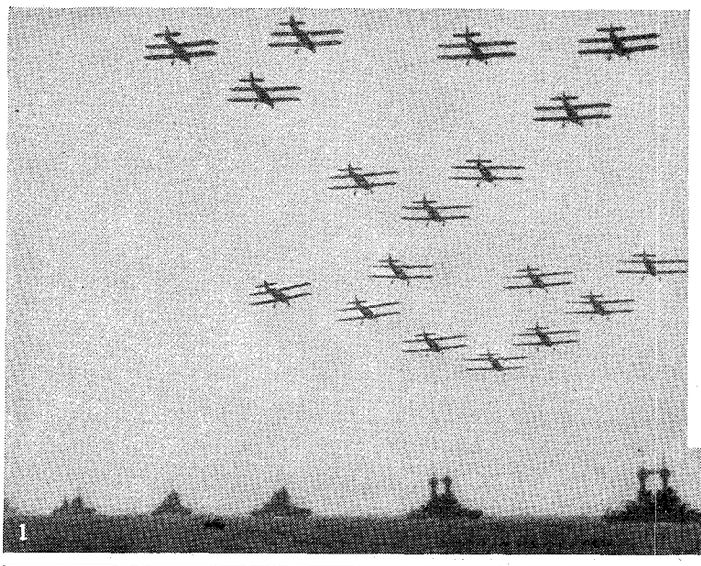
The President Reviews the Fleet in America's Greatest Naval Display



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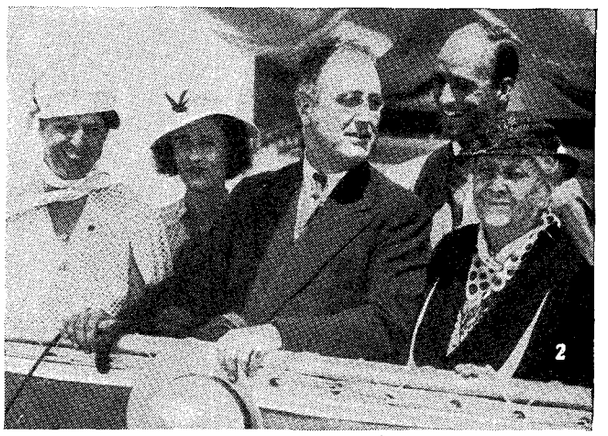

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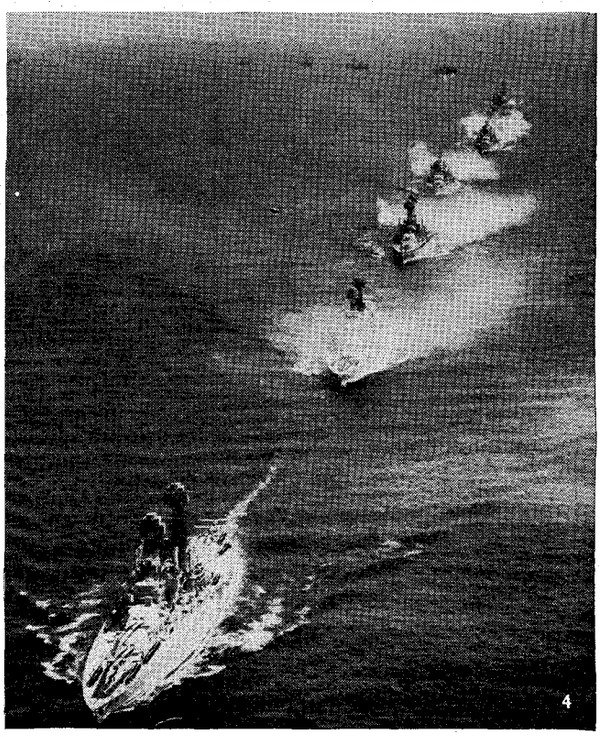

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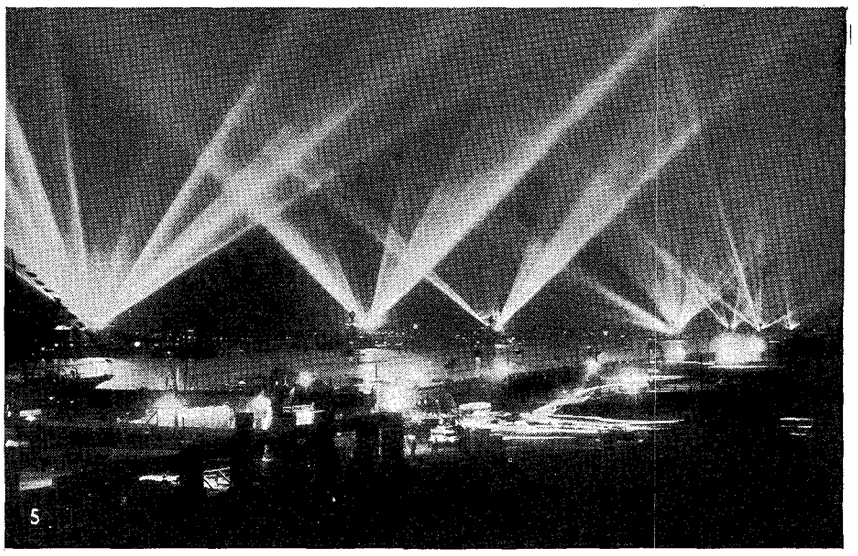

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1.—The Navy planes in mass formation salute the President

2.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. James Roosevelt, President Roosevelt, James Roosevelt, and Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, on the U. S. S. *Indianapolis* reviewing the Fleet, off Ambrose Light-ship, New York

3.—The "Liberty Call" was sounded immediately after the ships of the Fleet dropped anchor in the Hudson River, following the review

4.—The Fleet passing the U. S. S. *Indianapolis* on which President Roosevelt and a host of other notables reviewed it

5.—Search-lights beaming from the battle-ship unit at anchor in the Hudson

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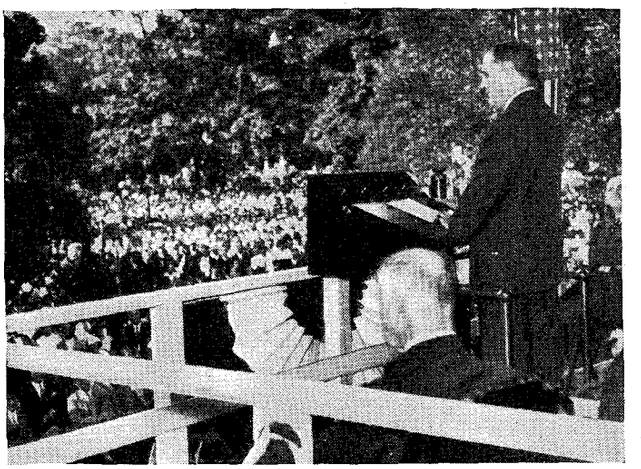
President Puts in One of His Busiest Weeks

Gettysburg Memorial Day Address, New York Review of Fleet, Ban on Arms Sale to Chaco Belligerents, Treaty With Cuba, and NRA Revision Stand Out

ALL of President Roosevelt's weeks are busy ones, but last week was one of the busiest. The President's capacity for getting things done and his ability to devote his time and attention to a perplexing variety of important matters rarely have been more evident since those troubled days in March, 1933, when the entire nation looked to him for succor.

A brief review of the week's high points may suggest why he so often is commended for the strength and scope of his leadership.

It will show that, in addition to disposing of innumerable minor subjects, he delivered a Memorial Day address at Gettysburg, forbade the sale of American arms and munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay, restricted the importation of cotton rugs from Japan, approved a treaty to govern this country's relations with Cuba, sent these messages to Congress, reviewed a twelve-mile-long naval parade at New York, and narrowed the field of the National Recovery Administration.



Wide World

The President delivering his Memorial Day address at Gettysburg

The President's Gettysburg address was delivered from a small platform to an audience clustered comfortably under surrounding shade-trees. It stressed the decline of sectionalism in the United States and declared that the American people now have it in their power to attain the great ideal of a consolidated nation.

"We are all brothers now in a new understanding," the President said, and added, "In our planning to lift industry to normal prosperity, the farmer upholds our efforts. And as we give the farmer a long-sought equality, the city worker understands and helps. All of us share in whatever good comes to the average man. We know that we all have a stake—a partnership—in the Government of our country."

Sectionalism Assailed

The chief hindrance to progress, he said, comes from three groups whose importance steadily diminishes. They are, first, those who seek political advantage by distorting facts; secondly, those who covet an unfair advantage over others who live up to the rules, and, finally, "those few who still, because they have never been willing to take an interest in their fellow-Americans, dwell inside of their own narrow spheres and still represent the selfishness of sectionalism which has no place in our national life."

Closing, the President said: "Here, in the presence of the spirits of those who fell on this ground, we give renewed assurance that the passions of war are moldering in the tombs of Time and the purposes of peace are flowing in the hearts of a united people."

He himself contributed to "the purposes of peace" last week both directly and indirectly. He did so directly in his proclamation prohibiting the sale of arms and munitions to the belligerents in the Gran Chaco. He did so indirectly in the statement made at Geneva by Norman H. Davis, chief American delegate to the Disarmament Conference.

The President recently expressed the hope that the nations at the Geneva conference would adopt a far-reaching treaty to control the international arms traffic. Mr. Davis amplified this position.

Munitions Traffic Condemned

"The American people and Government," he said, "are convinced that by some means the production and traffic in engines of death, and the profits resulting therefrom, must be controlled or eliminated. Those who have a sordid financial interest in fomenting international suspicion and discord, which, in turn, increases the demand for what they have to sell, must be put in a position in which they do not have the power or the incentive to do so much evil . . . My Government is ready to join in measures for suppressing this evil, and is prepared to negotiate, in connection with disarmament, a treaty that would deal drastically with this problem."

Many of the President's acts and utterances during the week were, like these, of the first interest and importance to foreign governments.

A short time ago, he asked the Tariff Commission whether Japanese cotton rugs were being sold in the United States in sufficient quantities to imperil the code of the American industry. The Commission replied in the affirmative. Acting under a provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act, therefore, he added stiff import fees to the normal tariff duties on these products.

Hailing this new barrier against cheap Japanese exports, O. Max Gardner, counsel for the Cotton Textile Institute, declared it would be interpreted as showing that "the President is fully conscious of the peril to American labor and American industry resulting from uncontrolled importation from countries whose standards of living are lower than ours, and whose industries operate without codes and without limitation of hours or minimum wages."

Tho the Japanese indicated that, to avoid conflict with the American recovery movement, they would limit their exports of cotton rugs to this country hereafter, it can be doubted that they were pleased with the new import fees.

There can be no doubt, however, that the Cubans and the Filipinos were both delighted with two messages the President sent to the Capitol.

With one, he transmitted to the Senate a new Cuban-American agreement which, erasing the Platt Amendment, abrogated this country's treaty right to intervene in the island for "the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty." Urging the Senators to ratify this new treaty, as they promptly did, he pointed out that it would substantiate his recent declaration that "the definite policy of the United States from now on is one opposed to armed intervention" in Latin-American nations.

In his second message, the President asked Congress to reconsider the three-cents-a-pound processing tax it placed on coconut oil from the Philippines in the Revenue Act of 1934. The tax, he showed, was imposed after Congress, in the Philippine Independence Act, had exempted 448,000,000 pounds of Philippine coconut oil from import duties.

Papers Criticize Congress

He thought it possible to work out a compromise which would help the domestic butter and animal fat industry—as Congress intended—but without inflicting hardship on the thousands of Filipinos who earn their living from the production of coconut oil. The processing tax, he said politely, represents "a withdrawal of an offer made by the Congress of the United States to the people of the Philippine Islands."

Newspaper editors were less considerate of Congressional feelings. Almost unani-

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mously, they echoed the opinion of the New York *Times* that "The tax is a cynical and shabby repudiation of a promise."

The President's third message reviewed the war-debts situation from the Hoover Moratorium, through the French default and the British token payments. He declared that there was no need for war-debt legislation at the present session of Congress.

A Start in the Right Direction
—Messner in the Rochester *Times-Union*

The American people, he said, "would not be disposed to place an impossible burden upon their debtors, but are nevertheless in a just position to ask that substantial sacrifices be made to meet these debts." He added that Americans "are certain to be swayed by the use which debtor countries make of their available resources—whether such resources would be applied for the purposes of recovery as well as for reasonable payment on the debt owed to the citizens of the United States, or for purposes of unproductive nationalistic expenditure," i.e., increased armaments.

The Naval Review

Before leaving Washington for Gettysburg and New York the President signed the revised steel code. Congress passed the controversial Stock Exchange bill to be signed by the President on his return.

He proposed to study other public questions in spare moments during his trip from New York to Massachusetts, where he watched his son John receive a diploma from Groton School, and during his Sunday stay at his mother's estate at Hyde Park on the Hudson.

President Roosevelt is a sea-going Commander-in-Chief and the Navy is his hobby. Books on ships crowd his library shelves, pictures of ships cover his walls, and few men know more of the country's naval forces than this former Assistant Secretary of the Navy who likes nothing better than to pass his holidays afloat.

Realizing all this, the 35,000 officers and men of the combined fleet gave the President more than a perfunctory welcome as he greeted them in New York. Standing on the forward turret-gun platform of the cruiser *Indianapolis*, the President watched eighty-one spick and span fighting ships—super-dreadnoughts, heavy and light cruisers, destroyers, submarine tenders—steam past him at the reviewing grounds near the entrance to New York Harbor. Later there was a giant aerial demonstration as the Navy stretched its wings and three aircraft carriers launched their 185 war-planes. Deeply moved, the President ordered the pennants signifying "well done" broken out on the forward mast.

Reorganization of NRA

Comment in the press indicated that, just as the naval review was considered the most dramatic activity of the President's week, his reorganization of the NRA was regarded as the most important. As had been expected, it applied to several of the so-called service industries—those selling services, primarily, rather than goods. Code violations among these industries have been frequent and enforcement efforts have proved both vexing and futile.

Eventually, the President decided that a greater degree of local self-government would be desirable for some of them. "No industry," he said, "would give up the gains we have made in the elimination of child labor and in the establishment of minimum wages, and maximum hours of labor, and, of course, under the law we can not give up collective bargaining."

He therefore issued an order to preserve these gains but to exempt certain service industries specified by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, from the fair trade practise regulations of their codes—price-fixing, production control, and similar provisions.

An exception was made of localities in which 85 per cent. of an industry's members propose a code and win the Administration's approval of it. In these, it will be necessary for the industry's members to conform to the local code, as well as to the child-labor, minimum-wage, maximum-hour and collective-bargaining provisions in order to retain the Blue Eagle.

In effect, this order greatly simplified the task of the NRA, and, in no small part, converted enforcement from a national into a local effort.

Acting under authority of the order immediately, Administrator Johnson suspended the fair trade prastise provisions in the codes for seven industries—automobile storage and parking, bowling and billiards, barber-shops, shoe repairing, advertising display installation, advertising distribution, and cleaning and dyeing—that old sore spot.

In some localities a wave of price cutting promptly swept through exempted industries, but in others members made speedy efforts to form and get under the local codes permitted by the President's order.

Newspaper response to the order, as to the rest of the President's acts during the week, was overwhelmingly favorable. That it was a sensible move, advocates and opponents of the New Deal for the most part were agreed. Some editors, however, objected that it did not go far enough.

Thus the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* remarked: "In this initial move toward reform the Administration might have gone further and made wages and hours also a matter for local regulation."

Thus, too, the Chicago *Daily News* called the order "a disappointment to those who had hoped the NRA was about to return to its three original objectives—elimination of sweat-shops, spread of employment through regulation of hours, and abolition of child labor."

Some commentors also declared, with Albert R. Kates, editor of *The Cleaning and Dyeing World*, that "it is ridiculous to expect that wage and wage-hour provisions can be maintained in the face of the suspension of fair-practise regulations."

But the major theme of newspaper editorials was one of praise. "The President has acted realistically," said the Hartford *Courant*. "A step in the right direction," said the Boston *Herald*. "Elimination of the service industries from supervision at Washington by no means should weaken NRA as a great stabilizing influence on American business and industry," said the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*.

The Baltimore *Evening Sun* remarked: "As regards the service industries, the President has actually done what he said

Another Sinking in Havana Harbor
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

he would do—he has acknowledged an error and turned completely around. You can call it opportunism. You can call it vacillation. You can call it by any number of hard names, but, for all that, it looks remarkably like common sense and common honesty."

In the opinion of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, "By ordering this change the President has once again demonstrated his open-mindedness."

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NRA's Life At Stake in Legal Battles

Government, Defeated in Weirton Collective-Bargaining Case, Faces Test Before Highest Bench in Direct Appeal on East Texas Oil Code Ruling to Be Heard in Fall

THE case of the United States against Smith may settle the question whether the NRA is to live its allotted span or die before its time. Set for October, it will be the first case to reach the Supreme Court of the United States involving the constitutionality of recent recovery legislation, charter of the New Deal. Perhaps it is not inappropriate that a member of the Smith family should be a party to the suit.

The case is a direct appeal from the Federal District Court for East Texas, which has sustained a demurrer to indictments charging oil operators with conspiracy to violate the code of fair competition for their industry. The lower court held that regulations promulgated by the Oil Administrator were unconstitutional and void because not authorized by the NIRA. This test will be but a part of the rigid examination of the NRA to be conducted by the nine jurists who decide whether any given act of legislation is constitutionally sound.

The next examination, it is likely, will be that involving the Weirton decision by Judge John P. Nields, sitting in the United States District Court at Wilmington, Delaware. That decision denied the Government's motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the steel company at Weirton, West Virginia, from participating in the election of collective-bargaining representatives by its employees. The right to organize for collective bargaining is one of the cardinal principles of organized labor. The Department of Justice contended that the company had violated labor sections of the steel code and presented 234 affidavits to support its contention. The company denied intimidation or coercion and countered with 826 affidavits to uphold its plea.

Exception Taken

Following a strike late last summer, an agreement was reached at Washington for an election of employees' representatives to be supervised by the National Labor Board. Just before the date scheduled for the balloting, the board took exception to the method of conducting a primary to determine what names should be placed on the final ballot. The company claimed that it could not compel the company union to change its regulations and that the time before the scheduled election was too short to permit any reconsideration of the rules already laid down. The Labor Board withdrew its representatives, and branded the election which the company insisted upon holding on the original date as illegal.

The court upheld the defendant's contention that the litigation involved a labor dispute, and that, therefore, under the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act, the court lacked power to issue a restraining order merely on the basis of ex-parte affidavits. The court said that an open hearing, with full opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, must precede any decision of the court. Judge Nields did not pass upon any of the main issues involved. There the case rested, with a choice of appeal, or bringing in its witnesses, open to the Government. If the Administration presses the case, it seems inevitable that the long fight between it and the Weirton company will be ended in the Supreme Court.

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The three principals in the Weirton case (left to right): Ernest T. Weir, Judge John P. Nields, and James L. Fly, Special Assistant Attorney-General, who conducted the case for the Government

A third case on its way to the high tribunal is the appeal from a District of Columbia Supreme Court decision holding that Federal agencies can not be compelled to accept bids of the Northwest Motor Company of Bethesday, Maryland, a Ford agent. The Ford Company never has signed the automobile manufacturers' code, or officially acknowledged its binding character, tho it has maintained conditions of work and operation equal to or superior to the code requirements. An executive order by President Roosevelt two months ago required that Government agencies accept supplies only from contractors certifying that they are subscribing to the applicable codes.

In his decision on the company's suit for an injunction, Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue said: "The national recovery act is an emergency act granting wide, sweeping powers to the Executive. It would seem unreasonable that the President should be compelled to contract with any company, no matter how wealthy, or how powerful, if that company is thwarting the recovery act and defying the Government to enforce it. It is not reasonable that the Government should be required to deal with any company blocking this great act of national recovery."

The same bench probably will have to pass on the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Here the case involves a petition of receivers for the Hoosac Mills, a textile industry, that they be not required to pay $80,000 under the cotton-processing tax levied by the AAA. Argument has been heard in the Federal District Court in Boston, and, regardless of what decision that court may render, it is considered certain that appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, as the legality of all processing taxes is involved. The basic purpose of the processing taxes, in general, is unconstitutional, the mill company receivers contended, since it takes money from manufacturers to give to the farmers.

Related questions involving the New Deal have been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the New Deal. One was the decision upholding the Mortgage Moratorium Act of Minnesota. The other affirmed the validity of the Milk Control Act of New York State. Each was a five-to-four decision, the same five Justices adhering to the majority view in each case, and the same four Justices dissenting. The Minnesota law, the first emergency statute, State or Federal, to be passed on by the court, extended the time for redemption of foreclosed property until May 1, 1935. In the majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, it was said that "if the State power exists to give temporary relief from the enforcement of contracts in the presence of disasters due to physical causes such as fire, flood, or earthquake, that power can not be said to be nonexistent when the urgent public need demanding such relief is produced by other and economic causes."

Hint From Decisions

Concerning the New York milk law act, which set a minimum price for milk, the majority opinion maintained that "so far as due process is concerned, and in the absence of other constitutional restriction, a State is free to adopt whatever economic policy may reasonably be deemed to promote public welfare and to enforce that policy by legislation adapted to the purpose."

These two decisions, growing out, as they do, from a common emergency, may give a hint as to what the majority of the Supreme Court Justices will decide on questions growing out of the NRA itself.

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23 States in 25 Ratify Roosevelt Policies

(Continued from page 5)

Philadelphia alone. The Democratic National Committee considered demanding a recount, but President Roosevelt's victory throughout the nation was so overwhelming and the Committee's funds were so low that the charges were allowed to drop. There was every reason to believe that THE DIGEST poll figures had been accurate, and they are now confirmed by the accompanying returns from Pennsylvania.

Delaware here bobs up as a Roosevelt State with a New Deal ratio of 58.01 per cent. Delaware's history in THE DIGEST poll of 1932 and the Presidential election was a shadow of Pennsylvania's. The poll gave Delaware to Roosevelt, with 2,546 votes against Hoover's 2,384. The election, as officially announced, gave it to Hoover with 57,073 against Roosevelt's 54,319. There were circumstantial stories of election frauds, but they were not pursued. THE DIGEST poll figures find confirmation in Delaware's returns herewith.

Agrarian Unrest

Out through the corn belt, where Farmer-Labor third-party movements are being hatched or threatened, agrarian unrest reflects itself in the present balloting. Iowa's Roosevelt ratio of 51.55 per cent. is the smallest in the poll at this stage. It reveals a shrinkage of 6.14 per cent. from Iowa's 57.69 per cent. Roosevelt vote in '32.

This and other reductions in the President's ratios in some of the farming States are more than offset by his gains in the industrial East, as will presently be seen.

Arkansas rivals Texas in giving the President a three to one vote—76.30 per cent., but this is 9.66 per cent. less than its Roosevelt vote in 1932—85.96 per cent. Similarly, Texas has fallen off 9.27 per cent. from its 88.06 Roosevelt vote in the election, and Nebraska has fallen off 10.86 per cent. from its 62.98 Roosevelt election vote. Oklahoma's present 69.66 per cent. for the New Deal reveals a much smaller shrinkage—3.64 per cent.—and others are too small to mean anything.

On the other side of the Roosevelt medal, Ohio shows an increase of 10.98 per cent., giving Roosevelt 60.85 per cent. of its ballots compared with its 49.87 per cent. in the election. Connecticut's 57.51 per cent. in this report exceeds its Roosevelt election vote by 10.11 per cent. Michigan's present 61.24 per cent. for Roosevelt is an advance of 8.87 per cent. New York's 60.75 is a 7.42 per cent. advance. Pennsylvania's 64.03 per cent. for the New Deal is 18.71 per cent. higher than its Roosevelt vote in the election. And so it goes.

Even Maine and Vermont, the only two "No" States in the poll at present, show a tidy advance of their Roosevelt ratios over their percentages for him in '32.

Prevailing third-party talk in Minnesota imparts interest to the fact that in the present tally Minnesota gives the President a 65.07 per cent. vote, which is 5.16 per cent. better than it gave him in the election.

One of the curiosities of the poll is Missouri's constancy to its election percentage. In 1932 it gave Roosevelt 63.70 per cent. of its million-and-a-half vote. In the present tally it gives him 63.05 per cent. of its DIGEST ballots.

To summarize: In fifteen of the States the President's ratios of ballots are greater than his election ratios in the same States, in nine of them his ratios are smaller, and in one—Missouri—it may be deemed identical.

The two important drifts revealed by the poll—Roosevelt voters of 1932 who now vote "No" and Hoover voters who now vote "Yes" to the New Deal—still show a balance favorable to the President, for while 19.86 per cent. of his election supporters have deserted him, 34.52 per cent. of Hoover voters now support the New Deal. Also 75.40 of those who voted for minor candidates now vote for Roosevelt, and so do 53.58 per cent. of those who did not vote at all.

William Allen White's Emporia *Gazette* prints a Washington dispatch from Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, authors of "Washington Merry-Go-Round," in which they say:

"Roosevelt's friends view THE LITERARY DIGEST poll as about the luckiest thing that could have happened to the New Deal. Those friends who have their ears to the ground are convinced—and it looks as if they were right—that Roosevelt still has overwhelming support throughout the country. He may have slipped a little, but not much. THE DIGEST poll began by showing this, and chances are it will continue to do so. With such concrete evidence before voters and candidates this fall, a big boost is given to the campaign slogan of 'Support the President!' Most politicians are sheep. They go with the flock."

Returns from cities catch the fancy of radio listeners. Here are some up-to-date ones:

CITIES	*YES*	*NO*	*TOTAL*
New York—second report	32,610	16,083	48,693
Troy, N. Y.	248	275	523
Newark, N. J.—second report	3,051	1,508	4,559
Cleveland, Ohio	1,106	370	1,476
Columbus, Ohio	904	512	1,416
Detroit, Mich.	2,767	1,209	3,976
Chicago, Ill.	18,330	13,462	31,792
Indianapolis, Ind.	800	638	1,438
Erie, Pa.	823	387	1,210
Springfield, Mass.	1,115	866	1,981

The spirit of the balloting is reflected in letters to THE DIGEST and remarks scribbled on ballots. A few:

Spirit of the Balloting

"Some people will find fault with a New Deal—if they fail to get a hand full of aces. Were it not for the frailty of human nature, neither humanity nor THE LITERARY DIGEST would be so interesting."

"I most certainly disapprove of one feature of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration, and that is his part in bringing back the licensed liquor traffic. I have always been greatly disappointed in THE LITERARY DIGEST for its part in aiding the overthrow of the 18th Amendment."

"As for your polls, I consider them only a little less pernicious than the governmental policies."

"Somebody has to stop the graft and the greed, or the suffering masses will rise and do so themselves."

"NRA Labor Board is a packed jury in favor of Labor."

Under a "Yes" cross—"But I don't like the parasites who pretend to administer his plans."

Under a "No" cross—"This is the greatest shock of the whole Depression, that you should be so pro-Roosevelt."

"I do not believe in ditching the Constitution in favor of a dictatorship."

"He made some mistakes but averted a revolution."

"Heartily disapprove of his veterans policy. We want the bonus."

Rossi-Codos Transatlantic Flight a Partial Triumph

The fifth successful transatlantic flight from east to west, and the second successful flight from Paris to New York, was completed on Tuesday, May 29, by Capt. Maurice Rossi and Lieut. Paul Codos, of the French Army air forces. The 3,700-mile air journey in thirty-eight hours and twenty-seven minutes was only a partial triumph for the Frenchmen, who had hoped to break their own long-distance record of 5,700 miles from New York to Rayak, Syria, established on August 7, 1933.

Planning to fly the 6,100 miles from Paris to California to win a prize of 1,000,000 francs (approximately $66,000) offered by the French Government, they decided to land at Floyd Bennett Air-port, Brooklyn, after their five-year-old, five-continent plane, the *Joseph Le Brix*, began to fail.

They said their engine was all right, that they had plenty of petrol with which to reach the Pacific, that they were tired, but able to go the whole route, but that their Bleriot monoplane, which had served them well on endurance flights into Africa, South and North America, and Asia was unequal to the arduous test.

Altho the two French aviators failed to attain their objective, aeronautical experts were of the opinion that their flight had added to the data which will help future trail-blazers in the continuing struggle to establish transatlantic air-lines.

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Small Business Men at Odds on Darrow Report

Survey by Literary Digest *in Representative Cities Shows Both Vigorous Denial of, and Assent to, the Charge That the "Little Fellow" Is Oppressed Under the NRA*

MOST emphatic of the accusations against the NRA in the Darrow Report was the criticism that monopoly was fostered by the codes to the detriment of the small business man. His product having a small sales territory and affecting only a local population, it has been declared, the independent shop owner or manufacturer does not catch the head-lines. But the codes do strike him.

Whereas the corporations can pay for their stock in cash, the small business man must get an extension in time and thereby lose his discount. Shorter hours require more employees and increased facilities which to the independent merchant or manufacturer mean a sacrifice, but to the large corporations this increased overhead is almost negligible, it has been explained. In every instance of expansion the corporation has the advantage of mass bargaining, which is impossible for the small business man, yet the codes have at times proved effective in holding down the corporation.

Bewilderment and Doubt

Yet the codes, with their attendant increase in employment and higher costs, have been accepted by the majority of the small merchants and manufacturers. They have complied with the demands of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his aides, but it has been claimed there is a feeling of bewilderment and doubt over the results of the NRA. The Darrow Report seems to have brought out one point which has raised vigorous denial and approval: the fate of the small business man under the NRA.

To the small business man the Darrow Report was a perplexing problem, but evidence indicates that many agree with the report in so far as monopolistic tendencies of the code are concerned. Reaction varied with the locality. A survey taken by THE LITERARY DIGEST among groups of small merchants in Palo Alto, California; Cleveland, Ohio, and New York City shows a general reaction toward the NRA by both dissenters and champions of the report—NRA is a good idea for everyone if it is enforced thoroughly.

With regard to monopoly and oppression of the small business man there is both vigorous denial and assent. He agrees in general with Darrow's criticism, but strongly distrusts Darrow's political philosophy.

From Palo Alto, home-town of Herbert Hoover, the business men are evenly divided over the controversy arising from the Darrow Report. Five merchants agree with the liberal lawyer and five disagree.

One of the leading hardware dealers in Palo Alto said: "Darrow is perfectly right. The NRA has raised havoc with the independent merchant. I've been pinched by the NRA from above and below. I can no longer get the confidential discounts from jobbers which used to come with large orders. We know that the big dealers are getting them. Many of us have had to turn to 'chiselers' to keep alive. I don't like to do business this way. I'm ready to give up after thirty-one years."

A prominent automobile supply and maintenance man offers an interesting insight into the mind of the small shop owner: "I daren't oppose the NRA as a small shopkeeper. Bankers and small shopkeepers are the 'scaredest' old women in the world, afraid to make a move alone. I've shortened hours, employed more men, paid in some instances a little more money and have got no return for that sacrifice. The cost of the sacrifice is the difference between being probably solvent and being practically insolvent.

"I'm working under eight different codes, no two alike. That means that if a man changes a tire he's on a forty-four-hour week, but if he fills a battery he's on a forty-hour week. You can't coordinate these variables in the small business."

The proprietor of a men's clothing shop hits the "chiseler": "What are we to think of the NRA when we know that a certain prominent dairy is now calling its drivers solicitors and working them twelve hours a day. The little man is conscientious and afraid and lives up to the code, while the big man does what he pleases."

A small retail druggist criticizes General Johnson: "We managed to get a minimum price established almost over Johnson's dead body. We had to fight all the way against him and the big interests lined up with him."

A grocer hits any socialization trend of the Government: "The NRA is a failure. It has never done me a bit of good. And I am forced to suffer because the wholesaler will no longer give me the 2 per cent., thirty-day credit discount, altho I am forced to continue giving credit to customers. But socialization of industry would do away with the retailer, and I am against that."

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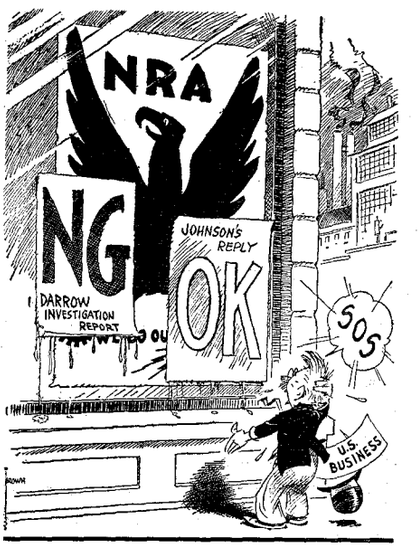
Another Fact-Finding Commission Reports!

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*



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U. S. A.

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

For the favorable side a stationery and furniture dealer gives his opinion: "Competition is fair to-day and the NRA is helping make it more so. You couldn't get by with the practises that were generally accepted a few years ago. But the main trouble is not with the NRA but with the public, which is too willing to go along with the 'chiseler.' Shoppers must be taught that if you cut the retailer's overhead you cut prices all along the line. The main trouble with business to-day is belief in the 'fat-head' statement that 'the public is always right.' "

Sees Hidden Motive

A small tailor believes that there is a hidden motive behind the Darrow Report. He accuses big business of attempting to discredit the NRA by making it look harmful to the small business man.

A second grocer in Palo Alto thinks that if the NRA can set prices and maintain them and eradicate the "chiseler," business is bound to gain.

An independent motion-picture theater owner criticizes Darrow: "Darrow is a clever man, and if you ask him ten questions, he'll give two answers to please everybody. There's something in what he says but we're not being oppressed yet."

A garage owner sides with the NRA:

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"We're dead against Mr. Darrow and all for President Roosevelt. Under the NRA at present the big fellow may be getting the lion's share but we realize that we're better off in the long run if we go along with him. We independents are strong enough to cope with the others when we need to. We've made a wonderful start with the NRA and we should hold on to it and improve it."

Takes Time to Fit the Giant

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*

From the much more industrialized city of Cleveland comes a far different result. Here the NRA is supported by eight shopkeepers while only two uphold the Darrow Report.

The proprietor of a small hardware shop reports: "NRA has helped my business because it has cut down unfair competition. I think that NRA has given the little business man a 'break' by making competition fairer."

A florist: "The Darrow Report implied, I believe, that there is no such thing as fair competition. Why, in this business we used to keep boys to wrap packages until dawn the day before holidays and pay them only a few cents extra. The more cheap help a florist could get the more business he handled, and it made it mighty hard on his competitors. But now that the code governs working hours, florists have a better chance to prosper."

A druggist: "It is true that under NRA provisions we have had to hire more help but so have other druggists, especially the big chains. Instead of hurting the small business man, I think that NRA regulations have helped because they have clamped down on big business. A sort of left-handed benefit, if you see what I mean."

A barber: "I can not agree with the Darrow Report that big business is obtaining a monopoly. I think that big business really is getting the worst of it."

A small shoe-dealer can not see how his business has been affected by the large corporations. He disagrees with Darrow that little business is being discriminated against.

A restaurant owner: "Darrow has been in the corner of big business all his life, and now he's using the alleged feelings of small business men to turn people to the defense of the capitalists."

A printer and a tailor, not too familiar with the report, thought criticism against the NRA was unjust, just on the face of it.

A grocer is decidedly against NRA: "NRA hasn't helped us a bit. There never can be anything like fair competition, and price control under NRA is worse than it ever has been. The little fellow hasn't got a chance any more."

A jeweler agrees with him: "Mr. Darrow's Report was, on the whole, correct, I believe. Many large jewelry concerns monopolize now as much as before NRA."

From highly-competitive and industrial New York the general criticism was in accordance with Darrow, but favorable to the NRA if the codes were enforced.

A men's clothing store proprietor: "Under the code terms for the small retailer are stricter. Prices have gone up—the manufacturer says it is the code—and we charge higher retail prices. The majority of the customers dislike this. Also the big fellow can get his discount because he can pay in cash, but we get no discount now, for we haven't the resources of the larger establishment. I think Darrow is right. Everything is for the big fellow."

A tailor: "Business is better, but it would be much better if everyone stuck to the codes. People go where the price is lowest. It would be better for me if I took the code price for cleansing, but I must cut my price to meet the competition of the chain tailors. Darrow, I think, is right. What is needed is a penal term for violations of the codes."

Hardware dealer: "Darrow's Report has both good and bad points in it. I don't think anyone could review the whole code business completely in the time the committee took. But that the trend is toward monopoly is true. The small manufacturer is 'on the bum'; the larger manufacturer has the money to enlarge his force to overcome the requirements of shorter hours, but no allowance is made for the small manufacturer who can not expand, but does do a living business on his small output."

A meat dealer: "The grocery code should be clarified. Chain-stores make up in the grocery department what they lose, by price cutting, in the meat department. Meat men can not fight the large chain stores, and these chains have put over a blanket code. The chains have eliminated the $17- to $25-a-week clerk, and he is the one whose pay goes into circulation in a small community. Darrow's Report is true—the big interests have the money to aid them. If we want to fight our case, how would we fare up against the $100,000 a year lawyer?"

A clothing-store proprietor offered a more favorable opinion: "I couldn't say whether the code for us is good or bad. Our prices are higher. The manufacturer claims his higher costs are due to the NRA, and he must charge higher wholesale prices, but whether that is the reason or not I do not know. Terms are more difficult, but if we come out better in the end that's what we want. As for Darrow, I think that one man, or a few, are not justified in passing judgment on the NRA."

Topics in Brief

WHAT gums up personal budgets is yearnings outstripping earnings.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

CITY HALL clock stops every now and then to keep itself within the NRA code.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

EMPLOYMENT now seems to be regarded merely as a fundamental step toward a strike.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

AMERICANISM: Paying the world's greatest toll to crime; making no effort to save the misfits who will become criminals.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

BICYCLE stealing has broken out in Chicago and eventually that town may get back to horse stealing and be comparatively safe again.—*Albany News.*

SOMEBODY asks what has become of miniature golf. What was it anyhow?—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE New Tokyo program is Asia for the Asiatics, born in Japan.—*Macon Telegraph.*

"TEAR Gas Disperses Mob Demanding Food." Not a very good way to satisfy hunger, however.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

IT takes a pretty good architecture to look well in these modern brevities. The old slogan will have to be changed to "Don't sell Americans shorts."—*Dallas News.*

HENRY FORD says that the depression is "a thing of the past." That's certainly too bad—disappearing just as we had begun to get used to it.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

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Topics of the Day

Italy and United States Scan Future Horizons It is interesting to compare Premier Mussolini's somber address before the Italian Chamber of Deputies with President Roosevelt's two cheerful statements occasioned by the reopening of the World's Fair in Chicago.

The best Premier Mussolini could say of the depression was that the bottom had been reached and that the future held only two courses: "We may either continue to lie on the bottom for some time, or we may gradually begin to live again." In his opinion, "We are probably moving toward a period of humanity reposing on a lower standard of life." But, he said, "We must not be alarmed by this prospect. Present-day humanity is very strong and is capable of asceticism such as we perhaps have no conception of."

President Roosevelt, contrariwise, looking ahead to "a united and national forward movement," declared that "the most critical days of a national emergency have for the most part passed" and promised to continue efforts to "stimulate employment, increase American values, and bring about progressively higher standards of living."

History alone will show whether the President's optimism or the Premier's pessimism is the more justified, or whether the one is justified for Italy and the other for the United States. Meanwhile, it is safe to say that the average American, an optimist by nature, prefers optimism to pessimism in the head of his government. Right or wrong, Mussolini's speech would never satisfy him. He would say of it, as Moran used to say of Mack's harmonica playing, "Even if that was good I wouldn't like it."

* * * *

California Passes Texas in Population Since its annexation in 1845 Texas has consistently gained in population rank among its sister commonwealths. It reached fifth place in 1910, held it in 1920 and 1930. But the 1933 Census Bureau population estimates show that California has outstripped Texas. The ranking now is New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, California (6,062,000), Texas (6,023,000).

Patriotic Texans are all asking: "Can California stay ahead?" In neighboring Oklahoma a newspaper suggests that this humiliating estimate will be forgotten if Texas catches up with California before the 1940 census.

The favorite suggestion of *The Texas Weekly* and Texas dailies is that Texas try to attract population by a grand and glorious celebration of Texan independence in 1936.

The Florida *Times-Union* has promised that the other Southern States will help here, and indeed "will generally do whatever is possible to help Texas get back its place in the list."

Favorable factors cited in Texas press talk are the fact that 85 per cent. of all native Texans live in Texas to-day and that Texas apparently has considerable lead over California in the number of people under thirty years of age. The obvious conclusion is that with all these young people and with the Texan habit of staying in Texas, the young married couples of the Lone Star State will attend to California in the next few years.

* * * *

Would It Be an Insult To Say It With Checks? Shelby, Michigan, believes in eulogizing its heroes while they still are alive to enjoy it. Moreover, its citizens seem to have a sense of discrimination about honoring those to whom honor is due.

Forty-six years ago, a young physician named William L. Griffin went to Shelby, hung out his shingle and so informed the townspeople that he was ready to act as their family doctor. He has been acting in that capacity ever since, faithfully filling all the traditional rôles—father confessor, counselor, disciplinarian, philanthropist and, finally, general practitioner.

Soundly enough, the people of Shelby thought it high time they showed their appreciation of Doctor Griffin's services and planned a celebration in his honor. A feature of the program was a grand march by the doctor's "babies"—he has brought more than 3,500 children into the world during the past half-century—and there were many other ceremonies as well. Available reports, however, do not mention one ceremony that would have heartened not only Doctor Griffin but family doctors everywhere. What a gesture it would have been if all the doctor's solvent patients had paid their bills in full!

* * * *

Those Who Foot the Bills Not Asked to Navy Review If Representative John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, is truly representative, Congress felt snubbed to the point of bitterness because it was not formally invited to join the President in reviewing the fleet. The Navy had invited only members of the House and Senate Naval Affairs Committees, and the Navy Appropriation Subcommittees. "They don't seem to realize down there," was Mr. O'Connor's comment, "that it takes more than the Naval Affairs and the Appropriations Committees to get things for them."

Indeed, it does. It takes the combined support of the taxpayers of the nation. Why weren't each one of them invited? Let's all get indignant with Mr. O'Connor.

Suicide Is End of Trail For Gunman in England When a policeman is shot in this country one reads the news with a sigh for the boldness of the underworld and turns to the sports pages for more cheerful gossip. But when a policeman is shot in England consider what happens.

Police-Constable Jex stopped a burglar suspect near Worthing. As he began plying him with questions, the man drew a pistol and shot him, wounding him, but not seriously. The whole countryside awoke. The little-used roads of the Southern Downs area became alive with bloodhounds, motor-cycles, automobiles, and bicycles, and air-planes droned overhead, as policemen, firemen, and hundreds of citizens took up the search for the culprit. The use of firearms by a criminal—"atrocious!" The shooting of a policeman—almost "unheard of!" The fact that arms were distributed to the policemen dispatched on the hunt evoked eight-column headlines in British newspapers.

And the sequel: A lady with two bloodhounds on leash came upon the fugitive under a tree in the Sussex Woods. Whereupon he committed suicide.

The same public backing for our own police might solve our crime problem.

* * * *

Raid on a Lottery Plant And Some Afterthoughts The New York *Times*, describing a raid on a Brooklyn printing concern, declared that it uncovered "what the police believe to be the largest lottery plant in the United States, with about 3,000 distributing agents and branches and a weekly turnover of between $750,000 and $1,000,000."

The report will be read with interest in a number of State Legislatures and even in Congress. A movement for the reestablishment of governmental lotteries, discouraged in 1893 when Congress banned lottery material from the mails, has been growing steadily as legislators cast about for new ways of raising revenue. Edward A. Kenney, Democratic Representative from New Jersey, who believes that the Federal Government itself should go into the lottery business, has introduced a bill with that objective. Many others balk at the thought of a Federal lottery, but believe lotteries might properly be run by the States.

It is noteworthy that lotteries lead a flourishing, if underground, existence in both England and the United States, two of the few countries in which they are outlawed. Hence the real issue, as advocates of governmental lotteries point out, is not whether there will be lotteries, but whether there will be legal lotteries which would add to governmental income.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Mary H. Rumsey, ever bustling with vigor and energy, may, according to persistent rumors from Washington, soon be appointed American Minister to the Irish Free State. At present she heads the Consumers Advisory Board of the NRA, and lives in Washington with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. She has long been interested in many progressive movements, particularly in agriculture, is the daughter of the late E. H. Harriman, and, while a student at Barnard, founded the Junior League.

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Frank C. Hanighen, co-author of "Merchants of Death," one of the recent studies of international traffic in munitions, was born in Omaha, Nebraska, went to school there, and attended Harvard for two years. In the course of his recent research on munitions he met H. C. Engelbrecht, who was conducting an investigation along the same lines. The two agreed to collaborate. Hanighen is thirty-five, tall, and "gangling." He enoys listening to good music, but is "averse to golf, bridge, and all party games."

Veronica Flynn, daughter of the late William J. Flynn, inherited his detective agency in 1928. Her suite of offices in the heart of Times Square in New York City might well pass for a theatrical agency. Miss Flynn finds little or no romance in sleuthing, declares the greatest factor is common sense. She is blonde, likes to go on family picnics, and says being a detective is not particularly suited for a woman.

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Jack Torrance of Des Moines, Iowa, now a student at Louisiana State University, is the boy wonder of weight throwers. He is twenty-one years old, six feet, six inches tall, weighs 275 pounds, and is unusually fast for his size. Recently he tossed the 16-pound shot fifty-five feet, one and a half inches, a throw, which, when recognized will constitute a new world's record.

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

William H. Summers — Born at Springarten, Illinois, in 1897. After working at a variety of jobs, I decided to take up cartooning seriously.

Began by taking a course in a mail order school, and believe it or not, I admit it. Six months later I was employed by the school and stayed there seven years. Tried illustrating for a syndicate, but wasn't cut out for that type of art.

Joined the staff of the Cleveland *News* and started doing cartoons for that paper in 1927. Three years later was made the cartoonist and am there now.

Am married, have three children, the oldest of which is seventeen. Hobbies—sports, books and being a good family man. My secret ambition is to be half as good an artist as my wife thinks I am.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Summers appears on page 59.*]

Charles P. Taft, who recently was appointed mediator in the Auto-Lite strike in Toledo, Ohio, is a son of the late President Taft. A graduate of Yale, he was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1922 and first practised law in his brother's offices. He has long been active in civic reform movements in Cincinnati, and is the author of "City Management," a highly readable text on the subject. Tall, slender, but well built, he weighs his words deliberately, speaks in soft tones for one so vigorous, and nearly always wears a smile.

Fred A. Britten, Republican Congressman from Chicago, was educated in the public schools and took a business course in San Francisco. He was in the construction business in Chicago before he went into politics. He was first elected to Congress in 1913, will run again for reelection. Very athletic in appearance he is an expert boxer and was at one time an amateur champion. He is regarded as one of the best dressed men in Congress. Recently he denounced THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll on the popularity of the New Deal as a "damn clever piece of politics." Tons of literature featuring a handsome picture of the President are being sent out according to Representative Britten. He added: "I wish they would pull a stunt like that for me."

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Percy S. Bullen, senior foreign correspondent in the United States, and now sixty-six, has just retired as representative of the London *Daily Telegraph*. During his forty-year affiliation with that paper, thirty of which he spent in America, he cabled more than eleven million words to England and has been indefatigably active in organizing and promoting many projects. One of them is the observance in England and America of two minutes of silence on Armistice Day. Another was the raising of a $1,000,000 fund for the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon. Henceforth Mr. Bullen will live on his farm near New York, and write for magazines.

What's the Name, Please?

Mt. Rainier—national park in Washington (p. 34)—latest ruling is *ray-neer'*.

Yosemite—national park in California—not Semite; hence, not *yo-sem'ite*, but, four syllables, *yo-sem'i-tee*.

Grand Teton—national park in Wyoming—you may safely say *tee'ton*, tho old-timers say *te-tone'*.

Sequoia—national park in California—*quoi* as in *quoit*, hence, *se-quoi'a*.

Muir—glacier in southern Alaska—its discoverer, John Muir, rimed his name with *demure*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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At the Observation Post

Redrafted Wagner Bill Attempts to Define What Section 7-A of NIRA Means When It Says Employees Shall Have Right to Bargain Collectively Through Own Representatives

UNDERLYING the philosophy of the New Deal is the principle that no prosperity can be permanent unless it is fairly distributed. It must be reflected in wages as well as in profits, on the farm and in the mine as well as at the factory. Otherwise a lack of balance develops which results in those periodic collapses of the economic structure known as business depressions.

The discovery of this principle is nothing new. It was long recognized in the philosophy of the Old Deal. The latter, however, adopted toward it a fatalistic attitude. It invented the conception of business cycles and their inevitability. Let economic nature take its course, was its mandate, from boom to collapse to boom again. Interference is futile.

The New Deal has preferred calling in the doctors—or, if you wish, the professors. Hence the AAA, the NRA and all the rest of the alphabetical agencies, whose concern is not only to promote recovery from the worst depression in history, but that distribution of economic health which will prevent a recurrence of prostration.

One of the measures relied on for this purpose is embodied in Section 7-A of the Industrial Recovery Act. Just as other sections of this act provide for organization among employers to the end that production may be balanced and profits spread more evenly, so 7-A would encourage organization among employees to the end that wages may be more uniform and keep pace with profits.

Which Doesn't Help!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

Conflicting Interpretations

Unfortunately, it has been subject in operation to highly conflicting interpretations. Employers in industries not previously unionized have insisted that it sanctioned and supported company unions to the exclusion of the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L., on the contrary, has hailed it as a charter of liberty to establish its own affiliates in those industries to the exclusion of company unions. The fruit of this conflict is a strike movement already marked with bloodshed and serious disorders, and daily growing in intensity.

Strikes, and frequently bloody ones, have been a feature of recovery from virtually every depression of the last sixty years. As profits or the prospect of profits appeared, labor has invariably girded up its loins to demand its share. But in the strikes now in progress, or threatened, one discovers, if not a new motivation, at least a new emphasis on an old one. Prof. Herman Feldman, of Dartmouth, has pointed this out with statistical care in the New York *Times*.

In the period between 1916 and 1926 issues involving wages figured in fully three-fifths of all strikes. To-day they are present in less than one-fifth. On the other hand, union recognition, which in 1916-26 constituted hardly one-fifth of all the strike causes, is now by all odds the predominating issue. To quote the Professor:

"Failure of employers to recognize the union, or to grant collective bargaining, interference with union campaigns, discrimination against union members and other violations of Section 7-A of the NIRA are alleged in easily three-quarters of the cases coming before the National and Regional Boards."

Naturally the opponents of the New Deal have singled out this section as Exhibit A of the harm done when doctors are permitted to tinker with normal industrial relationships. They would, if it were politically feasible, erase it from the statute books together with most of the other prescriptions of the "brain trust." However, the doctors have another remedy, and since they are, in truth, the doctors, it is the one which undoubtedly will get first trial—namely, the Wagner bill.

The Wagner bill, as redrawn, attempts to define more specifically what Section 7-A means when it says that employees shall have the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. It does so by enumerating certain "unfair labor practises" which it considers in violation of the section. It then sets up a National Industrial Adjustment Board, to investigate complaints of these unfair labor practices and to prevent the latter, through court action, if necessary.

The board receives power to act as arbitrator in a labor dispute if the parties to it agree. If the dispute hinges on the question of who shall represent the employees in any given case of collective bargaining, the board may, on its own initiative, hold a hearing, or take a secret ballot of employees, or "utilize any other suitable method to ascertain by whom or by what labor organization they desire to be represented." It may enforce the "majority rule" in such instances, tho this is not required.

It will be asked how these principles and this procedure differ from those adopted by the National Labor Board which the new board is designed to supersede. Not much. But the old board has suffered all along from a lack of precise legislative authority. This became abundantly evident when the President intervened to avert the threatened automobile strike. The board had asserted the principle of "majority rule" in disputes over employee representation. The automobile manufacturers refused to recognize it. They refused to recognize the power of the board to conduct a supervised election. On both counts they were victorious. The agreement with the President called for proportional representation based on "secret" lists of union members.

"In some respects, therefore," according to Doctor Feldman, "the President's automobile settlement is held to have unsettled everything and the board has lost tremendously in prestige."

Maybe It Will Work

No one claims for the Wagner bill that it will abolish strikes. The best that can be hoped for it is that it will substantially reduce the number of those in which Section 7-A is the bone of contention.

A body of rules with the force of law to govern the interpretation of Section 7-A, and permanent machinery to make them effective—these are the objects of the measure. Employers and their friends are cursing it as a surrender to the A. F. of L., the A. F. of L. and its friends as a surrender to the employers. So maybe it will work.

W. M. H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Identical Speeches by Two Apostles of New Deal Throw Light on Highly-Organized Publicity and "Ghost-Writing" System Which Has Sprung Up at Washington

THE slip-up which resulted in two apostles of the New Deal making identical speeches in the South throws light on the highly-organized publicity and "ghost-writing" system which has sprung up in Washington. It has reached a point where the high official who writes his own speeches, radio pronouncements, and magazine articles is the exception, rather than the rule. The practise of having a professional writer prepare one's manuscript is accepted more generally in Washington than at any other time, so much so, in fact, that some officials, Postmaster-General James A. Farley included, make no pretense to the contrary.

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Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings

It is this frankness about the custom which is novel. The custom itself has existed for many years, but usually as a confidential relationship. It is defended on the theory that a busy official who is quite capable of writing his own speeches conserves his time for matters of policy by delegating the actual writing. This usually is on the assumption that the official actually outlines to the "ghost-writer" what he wants to say and delegates not the development of the idea but simply the working.

Roosevelt's Speeches

President Roosevelt has so restricted his speaking engagements that he actually does write most of his own State papers to-day. A great many of the less formal Presidential quotations played up in the press originate under the pens of others. In his whirlwind Presidential campaign, the sheer lack of time gave Mr. Roosevelt no choice about delegating the writing of speeches to subordinates who could emulate his style and reflect his ideas. With all the goings-about and meeting of local celebrities which are required of a Presidential candidate, he had precious little time to sit down and write speeches.

So long as speeches could be written which correctly conveyed his ideas and his philosophy, Mr. Roosevelt considered it far more important personally to be getting the "feel" of regional sentiment, and to be studying the multiplicity of proposals which sifted through his secretariat to him. Between train stops and otherwise, as opportunity offered, his advisers would talk policy and campaign strategy with him.

While he was in the reception line at the downtown hotel of the next campaign stop, one or more of his advisers would be framing draft speeches for his approval. Some he rejected out of hand. Others he accepted in part. His striking declaration for "bold experimentation" was one of these. It drew vigorous criticism in the East, but it represented Mr. Roosevelt's philosophy, now being carried into effect in the New Deal, and he stood by it.

Alfred E. Smith, in the previous Presidential campaign, had followed a similar policy, leaving it to Mrs. Moskowitz, Judge Proskauer, or other advisers, to write his speeches. On one occasion of the 1932 preconventional campaign, his professorial advisers and Mr. Roosevelt's made a slip in comparing notes in their quarters at Columbia University with the result that identical clauses appeared in speeches delivered by the rival candidates.

It recalled a somewhat similar slip which brought the radical Senator Huey P. Long to his feet to chide the conservative Mr. Hoover for "plagiarizing" a section of one of his speeches. One of Mr. Coolidge's addresses is said to contain a clause out of a standard encyclopedia through the carelessness of an assistant who had been assigned to put the President's ideas into words for his approval.

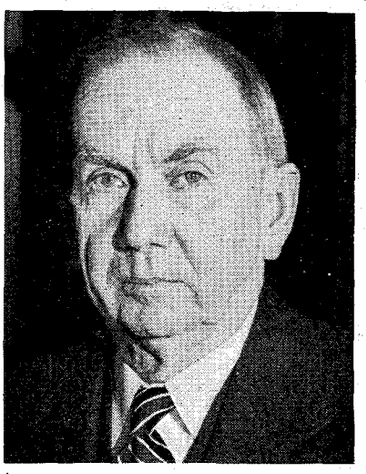
The Michelson Touch

The "ghost-writing" system began to strike its broader stride when John J. Raskob lured Charles Michelson away from the Washington Bureau of the New York *World* as the publicity man for Democratic national headquarters. With the Democrats beginning the fight which finally put them in full control of the Federal Government in 1932, Mr. Michelson got wide publicity where the Democrats had had scarcely any before by putting words into the mouths of Democratic members of Congress.

In his office, in the National Press Building, the shrewd Mr. Michelson would put together a neat statement on a current development. He then would select the member of Congress from whom it could come to the best publicity advantage and prevail upon that member to put his name to it. The articles were exceptionally well-written and the members usually welcomed a chance to "father" them.

The result was a constant and consistent stream of talk from Democratic members of Congress, some of whom never had been suspected of such erudition.

With the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Farley, then Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, took over Mr. Michelson and began a series of aggressive daily statements. Mr. Farley, no college man, quotes the classics and ancient Greek and Roman philosophy to illustrate his points nowadays, but if anyone thinks there is none of Farley in these speeches and statements, let him attend one of the Farley press conferences and see how the Postmaster-General handles himself. The press is "for" him almost to a man and the press would not be for a four-flusher. It grants the Democratic Chairman the right to command the best available talent for expressing the ideas—for there is no question that the substance of the speeches is his.



Acme

Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper

System Is Growing

Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper loves nothing better than to make a speech. He has a free and easy flow of language and writes his own addresses. Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, a shrewd lawyer and able scholar, never hesitates a call in a specialist to write a brief or opinion for his signature. Nor does the conscientious Cordell Hull. Most members of the Cabinet have been "by-lined" over articles not entirely from their own pens.

In the quickening pace of the Federal Government under the New Deal, with the emergency departments spreading out over the city and both major political parties grooming themselves for a decisive Congressional campaign, the "ghost-writing" system is growing. It helps explain why the volume of words from the nation's Capitol is swelling.

DIOGENES.

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Naval Parley of 1935, a Cloud Over Far East

Problem of Approach to Next Year's Conference Occupies Washington, London, and Tokyo as Japan Seeks Theoretical Equality With Revision of 5-5-3 Ratio

IN accepting Great Britain's invitation to begin discussions at London in the early fall of this year, preparatory to the 1935 Naval Conference, Japan made it clear through a spokesman that she was not willing that her policies toward Manchukuo and China should come up for review. It was her understanding that the London parley should be confined to revision of the London Naval Treaty of 1930 and preparation for the meeting of the great naval Powers in 1935.

At the Washington Limitation of Naval Armaments Conference in 1921-1922 and the subsequent London Conference Oriental political questions were discussed by the representatives of the Western nations.

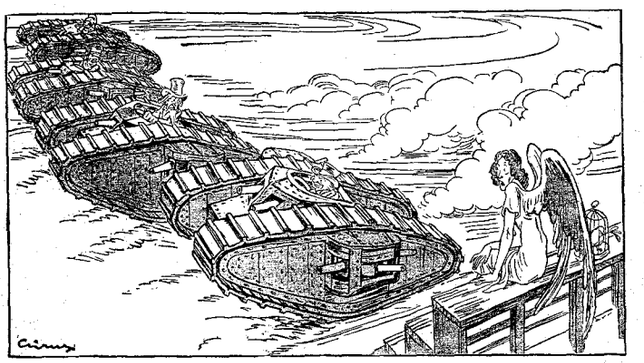
The Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 and London Naval Treaty of 1930 had influence on the naval construction of the past decade, American naval writers conceded, but failed in their purpose of reducing the amounts actually expended for armament purposes. While some naval authorities struggled with "scrapping" puzzles and worked out the devious compensation problems involved, it was noted, others prepared and put into effect cruiser-building programs which made a change in the status of naval ratios. But the continued world-wide depression has kept alive demands for a reduction in armament expenditures, so while the military Disarmament Conference convened once more at Geneva at the end of May, the great naval Powers began to map out lines for the coming preliminary naval parleys at London.

Japan's Policy

The policy of Japan's Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, was declared by the Nippon Dempo News Agency to recognize the interrelation of disarmament questions and guaranties of political safety, but, so far as East Asia was concerned, the British or American theories of guaranteed safety could not be applied. Japan remained the sole stabilizing factor in East Asia, this news agency said in a summary of Mr. Hirota's policy, and "the absolute conditions of maintenance of peace in East Asia are recognition of Manchukuo by the Powers and China's reawakening."

The Japanese Government was adamant on this point, according to a Tokyo cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, even at the risk of wrecking the negotiations. This was indicated by Japanese newspapers with a unanimity that seemed inspired from official quarters. If political questions were raised, it was said, Japan would withdraw from the discussion.

About the same time word came from Tokyo in an Associated Press cable that Japan, fearing an Anglo-American combine at the 1935 Conference, was ready to abandon any claims to naval parity with the United States and Great Britain. This rumored claim has long been a source of disquiet to American and British observers, but it appeared that it was never enunciated by responsible officials. Instead, it was indicated by some Japanese spokesmen and in editorial comment that the Empire was willing to forgo parity claims provided Japan received a higher ratio and theoretical equality. Tokyo's three leading Japanese-language newspapers—the *Asahi*, *Jiji* and *Hochi*—were united in the familiar contention for "new agreements fairer and more reasonable" as previously expressed by Admiral Tsuneyoshi Sakano, chief of the navy office propaganda bureau.



The Naval Armament Race

"What Type of Boat Will Win?"

-Guerin Meschino (Milan)

It was far from Japan's intention to demand parity with Great Britain and America, the *Asahi* said editorially, but present agreements compelled Japan to maintain certain categories of war-ships she does not need and which constitute a burden. Japan insisted that each nation possessed sovereign rights to make its own decisions on questions of national defense and security, and the *Asahi* went on to say: "Unless the United States and Great Britain take altered conditions into consideration the next Naval Conference will be futile."

The British reaction to the Japanese Government's determination to abandon the naval ratio principle was reported to be "unanimous to the extent" that Britain would not tolerate Japanese supremacy in the Pacific. It was also realized, as Charles A. Selden noted in a London message to the New York *Times*, that something less than absolute mathematical parity, but more than the existing 5-5-3 ratio, would give such supremacy to Japan so far as the East Coast of Asia was concerned. Japan would have the advantage of operating always in or near her home waters with her entire sea power quickly available. Nobody in the British Government or the Navy wanted that to happen, according to this correspondent, especially not before the naval base at Singapore was completed. At the present rate of construction that completion was said to be four or five years off.

As far as the United States was concerned, Washington press dispatches reported that an attempt to reconcile Anglo-American cruiser preferences, before the 1935 meeting, was assured by official announcement of President Roosevelt's decision to join in the preliminary talks with Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy. According to Theodore C. Wallen, in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, the effect of a world political situation more complicated than in 1930 was the start of the move for the preservation of naval limitation more than two and a half years before that treaty expired.

Cruiser Question

The United States, it was pointed out, was proceeding with the construction of six-inch-gun, 10,000-ton cruisers, notwithstanding a British Foreign Office request last winter that the building of this new type of naval vessel be deferred.

While these new-type ships came within the limits of the London Treaty, they were described as an outgrowth of the traditional Anglo-American conflict over cruiser units and sizes. Great Britain, with its far-flung naval bases, preferred to put its tonnage into more and smaller units, while the United States, with its few naval bases and the consequent requirement for greater cruising radius, insisted on larger units, even at the cost of a numerical disparity.

The plan for preliminary conversations, it was explained in Administration circles at Washington, originated from a background of thought devoted to the problem in all the countries most concerned. Consideration of how to approach the subject of the Naval Conference was being given in Tokyo and Washington as well as in London.

It was recognized, however, that before approaching the broader political issues, Washington and London must settle their own technical naval problems.

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Macedonia, Another Powder Magazine

Dreaded "Imro," Secret Revolutionary Society, Aims at Liberating Province Divided Between Yugoslavia, Greece, and Bulgaria and Is Factor in Coup d'Etat *Which Startled Sofia*

By John Bakeless

(Editor's Note: *Among the positive results of the bloodless* coup d'état *in Bulgaria, the story of which was told in last week's pages of* The Literary Digest, *was the determination of the Government of Premier Kimon Gueorguiev to establish better relations with Yugoslavia by crushing the Macedonian movement. What the Macedonian problem has meant in the Balkans and how it has been conducted will be found in the following article written by a correspondent who gathered his information on the spot. The opinions found here of course are strictly those of this contributing correspondent.*)

ALTHO it was put into power by the Army, the new Bulgarian Government favors reconciliation with the Yugoslavs, the hereditary enemy which Bulgaria has fought in three wars in less than fifty years. Yugoslavia holds much territory which most Bulgarians regard as rightfully their own. The Army's revolt, however, was due mainly to dissatisfaction with internal conditions.

Bulgaria is a farming country, but the fifteen political parties have not been able to agree on any program for rural betterment. Hence the peasants are dissatisfied. The Communists were put down in 1924, but they have revived again. The other political parties are so divided that they cannot prevent it. The Army, naturally, is anti-Communist.

Reconciliation with Yugoslavia is possible only if the new government can suppress the dreaded Inner Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, led by the redoubtable Ivan Michailov, the most loved, feared, and hated man in the Balkans. Michailov's is a name of terror to three governments, altho his Macedonian sympathizers call him affectionately "Vantcha" (Jack), or "The Little One." The "Imro," as his organization is called unofficially, is a secret revolutionary group which for fifty years has battled for the freedom of Macedonia and has kept the Balkans in turmoil.

Yugoslavia Raided

Macedonia is the part of the Balkans where the boundaries of Greece, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria come together, north of Salonika. Yugoslavia has most of the country; Greece has Salonika and the coast; Bulgaria has what is left. In Bulgarian Macedonia, around the town of Petritch, the "Imro" has long reigned supreme, sending its raiding bands across the fortified Yugoslav frontier to raid, bomb—and disappear into the mountains. The Yugoslavs have lined the whole Bulgarian frontier with barbed wire, trenches, sentries, blockhouses, even watch-dogs.

Altho the countries are at peace, any one crossing the frontier is shot at sight. (I know, for I was very nearly shot myself when I proposed to show an American passport to a Yugoslav sentry.) Despite all the Yugoslavs can do, Michailov's men slip through.

Michailov is a slight, sinewy man of great intellectual force and personal charm. Even in his rough mountain clothes, in his outlaw camp, he is as well groomed as any boulevardier, but he is absolutely ruthless in what he will do to free Macedonia. When I interviewed him a few years ago, he told me casually that he would bring on a World War, if necessary, to free Macedonia; that any means, good or bad, were justified for his country's freedom; that political assassination was a patriotic and moral duty—and then he offered me my choice of two luncheons, one Balkan, one American, in case I didn't care for local cookery styles.

Ewing Galloway photograph

A Balkan peasant type

The mingling of utter courtesy and utter ruthlessness is quite typical of the man and the movement. A choice group of his best political assassins stood guard over me while I wrote that interview—just in case I turned out to be an assassin myself; but so long as I behaved myself and refrained from taking pot-shots at my host I was treated in that rough, hidden outlaw camp with the most distinguished courtesy and consideration.

For all that, the "Imro" is a hard-bitten and experienced fighting organization which its foes have failed to crush in fifty years. It claims to be Macedonia's only legitimate government.

"Imro" maintains its own army, law courts, mails, secret service, educational system (also secret), and foreign representation. It also collects its own taxes.

It is too strong to be stamped out, and yet not powerful enough to seize its own country and hold it in the teeth of three governments and the League of Nations. Its repeated attempts to settle the Macedonian question peacably, through the League, have failed because the French support their Yugoslav ally. That is one reason why the Macedonians use violence against the Yugoslavs.

Faction Split "Imro"

Some years ago the "Imro" was split by an internal feud between factions led by General Protoguerov, long since assassinated, and Michailov, who seems to live a charmed life. The feud ended in the virtually complete extermination of the Protoguerov faction, but a number of their sympathizers are in the present government, which announces its intention of suppressing the "Imro."

Three things may happen in the immediate future. If the new Government contents itself with putting down Communists, steadying the country, and balancing the budget, there will be no immediate trouble.

If, in the second place, the Gueorguiev Government makes any serious effort to suppress the "Imro," it will force Michailov to use violence. That will mean a reign of terror in Bulgaria and a series of bombings and shootings by the "Imro's" "comitadjis," (committeemen) who strike swiftly and disappear into mountain fastnesses.

Half a million Macedonians live in Bulgaria and they all sympathize with the "Imro." That is the real secret of its power.

The third possibility is a counter-revolutionary stroke to throw out Kimon Gueorguiev and his dictatorship. Gueorguiev is a colonel of reserves and has held ministerial office before, but he is regarded as a rather weak man without initiative. General Petar Medilev is regarded as the strong man of the new Government. It was he who made the most determined effort some years ago to reconcile the Protoguerov and Michailov factions in the "Imro."

Prof. Alexander Tsankov is suspected of being the power behind the Government. He is a professor of economics and former Premier, who has long advocated reconciliation with Yugoslavia even if the Macedonians have to be abandoned to their fate.

The Gueorguiev dictatorship either will have trouble with the Bulgarians themselves, trouble with the "Imro," or continuing trouble with the Yugoslavs.

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New Pact With Cuba Follows Terrorism

Abrogation of Platt Amendment, Which Gave United States Right to Intervene, Provided in Treaty Signed at Washington

Resentful for more than a decade because of "American meddling," Cuba last week made one more step toward becoming "Cuba Libre" when the United States took steps to abrogate the Platt Amendment. The action taken at Washington was preceded by a month of terrorism which had harassed Havana and had come to a climax when gunmen shot at the residence of Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador.

Another group of ruffians waylaid the motor-car of H. Freeman Matthews, First Secretary of the American Embassy, and smashed its wind-shield. Mr. Matthews was not in the car at the time, but the youth who shattered the glass exclaimed: "This is for Matthews."

After Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Manuel Marquez Sterling, Cuban Ambassador, had signed the treaty regularizing Cuban-American relations, a statement was issued. This said in part:

"The new treaty will abrogate the treaty of relations concluded between the United States of America and Cuba on May 22, 1903, embracing the Platt Amendment, which was an act of Congress of the United States approved March 2, 1901."

The Platt Amendment gave the United States the right to intervene in Cuban affairs when Washington deemed it necessary.

The amendment had long been bitterly assailed by all Cuban factions, and had been considered an outstanding bar to comity between the two republics.

Cosme de la Torriente, Cuban Secretary of State, informed the Associated Press that the United States would retain its rights to the Guantanamo, Cuba, naval base, for the time being, under the new treaty.

The pact will be passed upon by the Senates of both nations.

Before the signing of the accord, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, former President of Cuba, returned to Havana and announced that he was a candidate for the Presidency. The election is to be held in December. At least 100,000 enthusiastic welcomers cheered Doctor Grau San Martin at a great mass-meeting.

© Underwood

Jefferson Caffery

In a bitter attack on former American Ambassador Sumner Welles, according to Havana Associated Press cables, Doctor Grau San Martin declared that his government had been "non-Communistic" and made it plain that if he should be elected, he would not solicit recognition by the United States, on the ground that his previous government had earned the right to recognition by demonstrating it could maintain law and order and insure the safety of foreign property. He added that he desired the friendliest feeling between Cuba and the United States.

Doctor Grau San Martin was overcome and fainted as he entered his home and was carried to his bedroom. Doctors said his collapse was caused by sheer exhaustion. His car had passed through the packed ranks of his well-wishers and the drive of only three miles had taken him ninety minutes. To a correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* he said: "I had firmly resolved not to re-enter politics, but in the face of the cry of the masses for me to help them solve their problems, I can not elude my responsibility."

A spokesman for the Cuban Government said that it was considering the adoption of drastic measures to suppress terrorist campaigns. The authorities took unusual precautions to protect United States diplomatic officials.

The Cabinet voted itself new powers and removed the power of the Supreme Court to annul Cabinet ministers' rulings.

© International

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, former President of Cuba, receives an enthusiastic welcome as he arrives at Havana from Mexico

In Foreign Fields

Geneva—The Turkish delegation to the world Disarmament Conference expressed its intention of demanding fortification of the Dardanelles, the Strait connecting the Sea of Marmora and the Aegean Sea. As long as the Treaty of Versailles was not revised, it was recalled, the zone must be demilitarized and must be open to ships of all flags. In the World War the Allied naval attempts to force the Dardanelles in 1915, in order to free Russia from the Turkish blockade, and to influence the Balkan neutrals, failed completely, and were followed by equally fruitless efforts by land. The Gallipoli campaign was one of the great tragedies of the Allies' share in the war. In April of this year 700 men and women sailed from England for the ill-fated battle-ground on a pilgrimage. Besides laying wreaths at the memorials to the dead of all nations, friend as well as foe, who took part in the conflict, it was reported that the battle-fields were to become a treasure-hunting territory. Search was to be made for some of the piles of English sovereigns known to have been left there in underground hiding-places in 1915. Many of the men who buried their money for safety's sake did not live to recover it, and the money was still believed to be buried there.

* * * *

Santiago, Chile—President Roosevelt's proclamation prohibiting the sale of munitions in the United States to Bolivia or Paraguay as a move to stop the war between those countries in El Gran Chaco came too late, according to Ernesto Barros Jarpa, former Foreign Minister of Chile. In a signed article in the Santiago government-owned newspaper *La Nacion* he asserted that both Bolivia and Paraguay were fully armed with enormous supplies of war material and that the embargo, while commendable, can not be effective. His solution of what the League Commission to the Chaco has called a "senseless war," in which neither side could win, would be the combined effort of the American nations as the simplest and most effective means of achieving an early peace.

* * * *

Paris—The Stavisky affair brought to light the rivalry and hostility between the two French police forces—the Préfecture—and the State Police, the Sûreté Generale. The detectives of both forces were always arresting and denouncing each other's informants. By way of reform the French Cabinet adopted a decree, the main purpose of which was to coordinate both departments as far as possible. Henceforth the Sûreté Generale will be called the Sûreté Nationale and will have a special "liaison service" with the Préfecture. But doubt was expressed that the "reform" would put an end to the friction between the two bureaus.

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Stratosphere Beckons Air Adventurers

Upper Atmosphere Supplants Broadest Oceans as Field of Conquest for Aviation Pioneers in Quest for Greater Flying Speed and Comfort and Cosmic Ray Data

By William E. Berchtold

THE stratosphere bids fair to occupy the place once held by transoceanic flying as an attraction for those who seek fame as pioneers in the air. The United States, Soviet Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary are grooming men and apparatus to explore the windless, sub-zero, twilight regions of the stratosphere within the next few months.

Maj. William E. Kepner (left) and Capt. Albert W. Stevens

Flights across the Atlantic and Pacific have lost much of the glamor which surrounded them a few years ago. Regular air-mail service across the South Atlantic already is a reality and the next really significant flights over the North Atlantic and the Pacific will inaugurate regular air services between the continents.

But the stratosphere is another story! It holds the secrets of the cosmic ray and affords the airman seeking fame an opportunity to join hands with men of science in carrying on new pioneer flights. What is more, from the viewpoint of the airman, the stratosphere promises to be to-morrow's highway for high-speed air traffic.

Perfect Weather

It is a region of perfect weather conditions, free from rain, sleet, snow, or fog. There is no moisture in the stratosphere. It insures an airway of velvety smoothness to delight the hearts of those poor sailors who have weak stomachs. It opens the way for speeds of from 400 to 600 miles an hour; and holds out hopes of regular service between New York and London in five or six hours. To unlock the secrets of the cosmic ray may require years, or, perhaps, centuries of additional study, but the world is on the eve of realizing the stratosphere's potentialities for air travel.

The scheduled air-transport lines in the United States now are equipping their major routes with new air-liners provided with superchargers, controllable pitch propellers, oxygen apparatus, and other equipment capable of insuring operation in the regions above the range of storms and fog.

The next step, only a few years in the future, will be to send air-liners into the sub-stratosphere, or the stratosphere, itself, on all long flights. Transcontinental and Western Air's three-stop flight from Los Angeles to New York in thirteen hours with a new Douglas air-liner and its one-stop trip in little more than eleven hours with a Northrop Gamma mail-plane were achieved at altitudes of 15,000 to 21,000 feet.

Junkers, in Germany, and Farman and Guerchais, in France, are developing stratoplanes, several of which are scheduled for flights to altitudes of 50,000 feet or more during 1934. Italy's Caproni designers, already successful in building an air-plane which Com. Renato Donati flew to a new world's altitude record of 47,352 feet in April, are planning new designs which will translate their experimental experience into planes for air transport and military usage in the stratosphere. Wiley Post, who circled the world last year in a week, is toying with the notion of attempting to break Commander Donati's altitude record this summer.

Huge balloons are being prepared in the United States, Soviet Russia, Spain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary to ascend into the stratosphere within the next few months. The most elaborate expedition is that under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and the United States Army Air Corps with Maj. William E. Kepner as pilot and Capt. Albert W. Stevens as observer. They expect to reach an altitude of fifteen miles from a starting point near Rapid City, South Dakota, using a 3,000,000 cubic feet balloon now under construction by the Goodyear - Zeppelin Corporation, at Akron, Ohio.

Dr. Jean Piccard of Baltimore, brother of the stratosphere balloonist, and Mrs. Piccard are planning a second expedition near Detroit in July or August. They will use the balloon which Lieut. - Com. Thomas G. W. Settle, U. S. N., and Maj. Chester L. Fordney, U. S. M. C., piloted to a new official world record of 61,236 feet last year.

Soviet Russia, undaunted by the loss of its three stratosphere balloonists early this year after they had established an unofficial record of 72,178 feet, is preparing equipment and men for another attempt to better the world record. This effort may be made during the summer months.

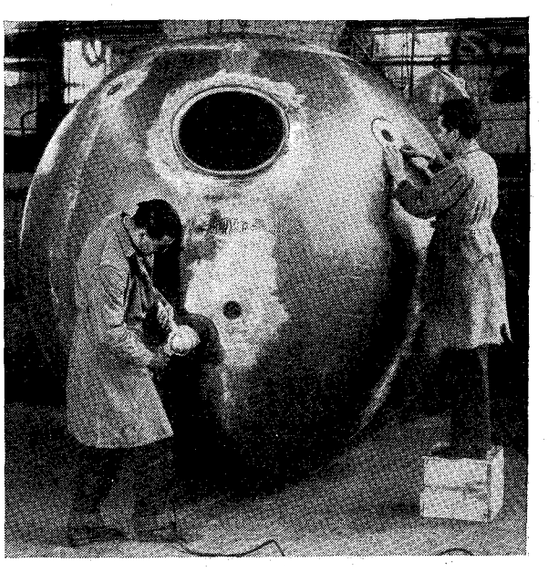
In the meantime, the Russians are sending automatic balloons into the stratosphere with instruments which are parachuted to earth when the balloon explodes eleven to twelve miles up. Prof. Erich Regener, of Germany, recently sent a pilotless balloon carrying instruments to an altitude of seventeen miles.

Max Cosyns, of Belgium, who reached the stratosphere with Prof. Auguste Piccard on his 1932 ascension, is prepared to pilot a balloon constructed for him last year to carry Belgium's colors aloft. Spain will be represented by the expedition headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Herrara of the Spanish Air Corps. The personnel of the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian crews which will man two other balloons under construction abroad has not yet been announced.

Cosmic Ray Data Sought

To scientists interested in the cosmic ray, these flights offer new opportunities for data which some day may reveal the source and perhaps even lead to tapping the energy of that mysterious phenomenon.

To aircraft designers and air-transport operators, the flights offer vital information on pressures, temperatures, and similar observations necessary for charting to-morrow's highway for high-speed air traffic. To treble the speed of planes operating at sea level means that nine times as much air resistance must be overcome, which can be achieved only by increasing the power twenty-seven times. In the stratosphere speed may be trebled with only a three-fold increase in power.



The gondola in which Major Kepner and Captain Stevens expect to rise nearly fifteen miles above sea level early this summer

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A Changed World Through Research Predicted

Leaders of Science and Industry Forecast New Wonders for the Next Century—Motors Run by Sunlight, Planes Powered From the Ground and End of Infectious Diseases

BLAMED by some for the world's economic troubles, praised by others for high standards of living; few deny that science and industry founded on research have remade the world in the last century. What already has been achieved in this direction hardly scratches the surface of what can and will be accomplished in the next hundred years, in the opinion of more than 500 leaders of science and industry who delved into the future as guests of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, on the night before the reopening of A Century of Progress in Chicago.

Among the new wonders in engineering and science freely predicted by these experts were electric motors run directly by sunlight, air-planes powered by stations on the ground, the end of infectious diseases and achievement of man's allotted span of threescore years and ten, the arrival of prefabricated houses finer and less expensive than any dwellings in use to-day, the harnessing of atoms and cosmic rays for power, new wonders in chemistry, the artificial production of living cells in a form useful to mankind, and the solution of the mystery of the extent, nature, and origin of the universe.

These opinions were among more than 300 confident predictions of the future made in response to a telegram sent by Mr. Sloan, and were expressed at the dinner by ten outstanding men in scientific, medical, engineering, and educational lines.

Leaders as Explorers

"Leaders in the field of scientific research and discovery have frequently been likened to great explorers of the past who have ventured into the unknown and brought back information and treasure for their fellow-men," pointed out Dr. Robert E. Wilson, director of research for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. "Since our scientific explorers have been at work for so many years, it might be expected that they, like our geographic explorers, must have pushed back their frontiers to the remote and barren parts of the polar regions, leaving little of probable importance yet to be discovered.

"In this respect the analogy is false. While as scientific investigators we have gone far afield in our search for new knowledge, the most important discoveries from the standpoint of human welfare are those still to be made."

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize-winner and professor of physics at the University of Chicago, agreed that discoveries so far made have not begun to exhaust the possibilities of nature.

The direction of science's immediate future is indicated, in Doctor Compton's opinion, by the lines of study now being emphasized.

"A telescope mirror of four times the light-gathering power of our present best instrument is being constructed which will enable man to see farther into space than ever before," he said. "Great high-voltage equipment is almost completed which will form a new tool for investigating the inner citadel of the new atom where its precious store of energy is hidden. Powerful instruments are being built in different parts of the world to study those mysterious visitors from outer space which we call cosmic rays. The methods of physics and chemistry which have proven so effective in their own fields are being extended to the study of growing cells with striking results. It would seem highly probable that physical and chemical methods of making artificial living cells will be developed."

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Four men who are optimistic for the future: (Left to right) Dr. Robert E. Wilson, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Dr. Morris Fishbein, and Harvey Wiley Corbett

As to medicine, the half-dozen medical experts present seemed agreed upon the elimination of disease and the extension of life. Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, pointed out that a child born to-day may expect to live sixty years, instead of the thirty-five years of a century ago.

Great Advances

Learning not only through orthodox medical research but also from physics, chemistry, and engineering, medical science has advanced further in the last fifty years than in the previous fifty centuries, and will advance faster yet in the years immediately at hand, he said.

In Doctor Fishbein's opinion, future medical achievement will include not only the conquest of disease, but also understanding and possible control of the glands which regulate the size of human beings, the shape of the body, and many other vital functions. Great advances will also be made through studies of the relation of the mind to the body, he predicted.

Finally, Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect, predicted that the most ancient of human activities, the making of human shelter, will be brought up to date, and, through science, will provide mansions of the future within the reach of all men, so marvelously fashioned that "the home of the immediate future will be to the home of the present what this year's latest model motor is to the horse and buggy of forty years ago."

"Industry," said Mr. Corbett, "will take the headache out of home building, co-ordinate all the factors from land to finance, deliver a house, more beautiful, more permanent, more varied in plan arrangement, erected and ready for occupancy within a week from the time the order is placed, with no disturbance of the ground, no littering of the surroundings with débris, no noise of construction, no carting away of waste—and at half the present cost."

Are "Air-Trains" Coming?

Visions of giant "air-trains" crossing continents, and unloading passengers and express at local stations by the simple method of detaching a glider, were awakened by the success of the Russian pilot Fediosev in a flight of 930 miles from Moscow to Koktebel, Crimea, with three gliders attached to his plane.

Experiments with glider trains have been made in the United States and other countries. Gliders have been cut loose from towing planes, in one instance by Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks, in a transcontinental flight, last year. However, no such elaborate attempt to demonstrate the feasibility of this scheme has been made outside of Russia, where the problem of carrying loads by air destined for many small places is particularly acute, due to the number of isolated communities.

In the Russian "air-train," the gliders were not towed one after the other, but in a triangular arrangement with the central glider farthest back, so that the four flying objects formed the corners of a diamond.

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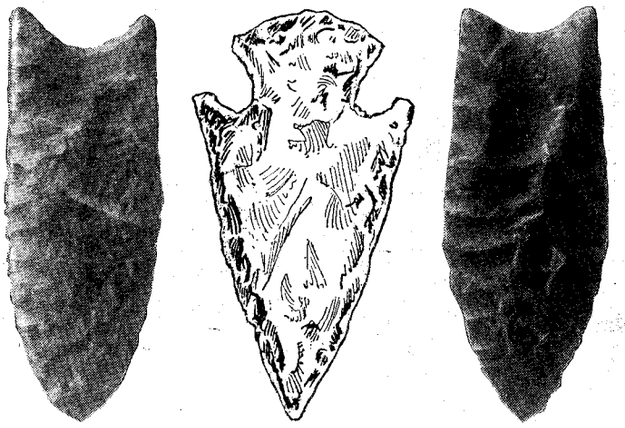
Stone Relics of Oldest Americans?

Finding of Two Neatly-Chipped Pointed Bits of Stone in Virginia May Prove Folsom Culture of Southwest Became Country-wide

Two pointed bits of stone, chipped neatly along the edges and undeniably the handiwork of man, have been discovered in Virginia by David I. Bushnell, Jr., collaborator of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. They are like ordinary arrow-points in some respects, but in others greatly unlike them. Their discovery in Virginia poses a problem for students of American pre-history which may lead to important revisions of current ideas about the early settlement of this continent.



Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution

"Folsom points" and drawing of an Indian arrow-head for comparison

For these are not Indian arrow-heads, but remains of a race much older and long since extinct on this continent. Flint points of this kind first were turned up in 1925 near Folsom, New Mexico, in the course of some excavations for the Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver. Later, working in the same place, more curious points were discovered by Barnum Brown, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and first were recognized by Mr. Brown as relics of a race more ancient than the Indians.

The relics consequently have been called "Folsom points." In the opinion of Mr. Brown they date back to 15,000 or 20,000 years, to the close of the last great Ice Age on this continent. Part of the proof of their great antiquity lies in the fact that they were associated in the Folsom quarry with bones of a type of bison now extinct, and were overlaid by many feet of wind-blown silt deposited by dust-storms which followed the retreat of the glaciers.

Moreover, a little later, points of similar type were discovered by Edgar B. Howard, of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, in a cave near Carlsbad, New Mexico, with charred remains of many extinct animals, and the burned horn of a musk-ox. Asking what conditions would make it possible for musk-oxen to live as far south as Carlsbad brought scientists to the conclusion that in the time when Folsom men lived and hunted there New Mexico must have been a sort of sub-Arctic tundra.

But here is the difficulty: the eastern part of the United States hitherto has been considered uninhabited in those times, since the Folsom culture evidently was a plains culture, while the East was heavily forested almost to the ice belt which once came as far South as the present site of New York City. The discovery of Folsom points in Virginia thus presents a queer difficulty, something of a paradox, yet perhaps not one incapable of solution. The Folsom culture may have been a very extensive one, which lasted on this continent for many hundreds of years and gradually adapted itself to conditions in the East.

The characteristic "Folsom points" are not arrow-heads. It is considered more likely that they were javelin-heads, tho Mr. Bushnell, upon examination of those he found, said that they may not have been weapons at all, but skinning knives and flesh and hide working tools.

"Feed-back Circuit" Again

The United States Supreme Court, in a decision delivered through Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, has again "settled" the question of priority of invention of the famous "feed-back circuit." During ten years of litigation this invention has been claimed by Dr. Lee De Forest and Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong. Originally there were other claimants, but they were eliminated early.

The Supreme Court has twice decided in favor of Doctor De Forest. Following its first decision, in 1924, a new angle of the case brought it again before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit. This court last autumn sprang a surprize by reopening the case through a decision in favor of Major Armstrong. That opinion is reversed and Doctor De Forest's claims again upheld.

The "feed-back circuit" is the basis of all radio transmitting and receiving apparatus in transoceanic and ship-to-shore communication, and broadcasting.

Everyman's Air-plane

The Government will buy twenty-five "flivver planes" to stimulate manufacture of small craft suitable for persons of moderate means to own and operate, it has been announced by Eugene L. Vidal, Director of Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce.

Specifications include a landing speed of thirty-five miles an hour, a top speed of 110 miles, twenty to twenty-five miles on a gallon of fuel and a cruising range of 300 miles.

Science Snap-shots

The conquest of typhoid, while not complete, is nearing that point. No city in the United States now has a typhoid mortality rate as great as 10 per 100,000 population, and the mortality rate from this disease in American cities of more than 100,000 is now less than half what it was seven years ago, according to a report in *The Journal of the American Medical Association.*

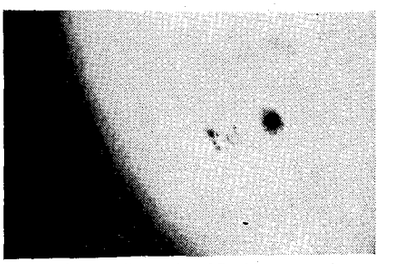
* * * *

Two thousand honey bees are now hard at work for Americans, and each person's share of this year's honey crop will be a couple of ounces more than a pound, according to figures compiled by James I. Hambleton of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for *Science Service.*

* * * *

Boys who want to be engineers can now determine their aptitude for it before spending long years in preparation. New scientific tests have been devised by Prof. Clair V. Mann of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, it was reported recently, before the Midwestern Psychological Association at Lafayette, Indiana.

The biggest sun-spot group of the new cycle to date is the one that appeared April 18. According to Dr. Seth B. Nicholson, who photographed it, the group at its first appearance was 106,000 miles in length, the largest spot 35,000 miles in diameter. The group's portrait, taken at Mount Wilson Observatory and just released by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, shows the main spot as little more than a speck on the face of the sun, tho actually it is large enough to engulf a planet of more than four times the earth's diameter.



Courtesy Carnegie Institution of Washington

Largest sun-spot of the new cycle

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Common Touch of Pity Makes Creeds Kin

Churches, Universities, Hospitals, and Relief and Social Service Agencies Pull Together as Ambulance Corps of the New Deal at Kansas City Conference

THE bonifaces of Kansas City were in happy mood when the ambulance corps of the New Deal made the "heart of America" a temporary capital. There were reservations—6,000 in all—from every State in the Union, from Canada, and from far-away countries—even from South Africa.

The guests outnumbered the rooms, but, by genial crowding, all were housed. They were members of the National Conference on Social Work, representing churches, universities, hospitals, philanthropic foundations, relief, and social service agencies having a total combined capitalization which is said to run to $16,000,000,000. The expenditure of these groups last year, it was estimated, ran to $2,500,000,000. A large part of this was to dam the depression. The workers were gathered to discuss and attempt to solve the social maladjustment of to-day so that it may not continue to-morrow. All religious creeds were represented, but they were trying to outline a social creed to which all humanity could subscribe. A common touch of pity had made them all kin.

It was a week in which the millions who have been handcuffed to poverty heard a plea for their permanent release. The delegates listened to the gospelers of the New Order — Tugwell, Hopkins, and Hodson. Ickes was elsewhere, preaching to attentive Presbyterians. On the one hand the ambulance workers heard the New Deal described as the beginning of a permanent plan, not for relief merely, but for reconstruction. On the other hand, they heard a woman describe it as just the Old Deal, disguised in fake whiskers, green spectacles, and false hair. They might choose as to method, but all were agreed that no man should be denied the opportunity to earn a decent living for himself and his dependents and to have a little time to play.

Everyone Must Choose

"Abandon thought of any exclusive personal mission to be or do good, and sublimate the moral force of personal charity into a sense of social responsibility," urged Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rexford G. Tugwell. Doctor Tugwell has been the chief target of the critics of the New Deal. It was he who nearly frightened Doctor Wirt out of his shirt. But he said in an interview with a Kansas City *Star* reporter before his address that he didn't "mind being the goat, if the butting helps to make our common task clearer, if it simplifies the issues and policies involved."

Social workers and everybody else, said Doctor Tugwell, in his address, must choose immediately between the Old Order and the New Deal, and act accordingly. "Either we are to give people access to income which they have earned as a right, or we are to give them pittances as charity. Either we are to permit industry to manage its affairs so that workers and farmers suffer continuous small disadvantages and periodic great ones, or we are going to see to it that industry is managed so as to provide continuous employment for all and to distribute purchasing power which will enable the public to buy its goods."

Acme

William Hodson (left), Commissioner of Public Welfare of New York City, retiring president of the National Conference on Social Work, with C. M. Bookman, of Cincinnati, a former president of the Conference

What the Old Order describes as "rugged individualism," said Doctor Tugwell, "meant the regimentation of the many for the benefit of the few. The social mission of the New Deal has a somewhat higher standard of individualism—it believes in freeing the many from the regimentation of the few."

"We all know that the hungry man is going to be fed and that there are no ifs and buts about it," said Harry L. Hopkins, who has the big job of emergency relief administration. Human lives, he ventured, after all are more important than the property rights which were so zealously guarded during America's pioneer expansion. "Now government is vastly interested in the problem of an organized, industrialized, stratifying American family in which all the rugged individuals are related to the ragged individuals, and vice versa. . . . We have come to admit that public legal responsibility for relief should set the standard for private relief that in the past has paved the way. We admit the fairness of the proposition that the taxes to meet family relief should be levied proportionately on all who are able to pay."

He thought that before another year has passed Congress "will have worked out some plan to take relief from the emergency to a substantial basis, without doubt. And that plan, fitted to our American family, will have the cooperation of its industrial, professional, home and other business and social units." It will be a "long-time, possibly permanent, device for absorbing its unemployed, the slack of its economic machine."

New Agency Urged

The Commissioner of Public Welfare of New York City, William Hodson, advocated the creation of still another governmental agency, the National Security, which would include among its branches unemployment exchanges, national unemployment insurance, old-age security, workmen's compensation, and health insurance.

"The problem now," said Mr. Hodson, "is whether we shall barely keep people alive, or maintain for them a decent standard of living. I am conscious of a growing dissatisfaction among the unemployed with the situation of relief they now have. We must not be content with a mere subsistence for the needy, we must provide, in addition to food and shelter and clothing, the care of children, medical attention, hospitalization and all those things which go to make up a decent standard of living."

C. M. Bookman, Executive Secretary of the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies in Cincinnati, stressed the need of a national set-up to link all welfare organizations, starting with a Federal Department of Welfare and working down through State and county departments.

It was Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the industrial studies department of the Russell Sage Foundation, who criticized the New Deal as being an optical illusion. "Big business," she said, "runs the Government to-day just as it has before."

Miss Katharine Lenroot of Washington, assistant chief of the United States Children's Bureau, was elected president of the conference.

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Presbyterian Fundamentalists Defeated

THE Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy which flared up in 1920 broke out anew in the 146th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Again the Fundamentalists were defeated.

They lost when Dr. William Chalmers Covert of Philadelphia, a liberal, was elected Moderator, and when they received an ultimatum ordering the disbandment of the Independent Board of Presbyterian Foreign Missions, established a year ago by Dr. J. Gresham Machen and Fundamentalist sympathizers as a rival to the hundred-year-old official board of the denomination. The secretary of the unofficial board is the Rev. Charles Trowbridge. Its headquarters are in Philadelphia, where the Fundamentalists make their stand. The board already has commissioned two missionaries for the foreign field.

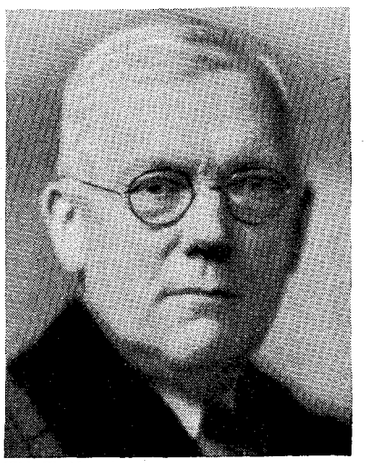
By an overwhelming vote and over the objections of the extreme Fundamentalists the General Assembly approved the plan of merger with the United Presbyterian Church of North America proposed by a joint commission of the two denominations. The Fundamentalists did not oppose union itself, but objected to the forms and usages worked out by the joint commission.

If approved by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at its meeting in Oxford, Ohio, June 20-26, the plan will be laid before the presbyters of that church and the presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. If approved by both, union will be possible in 1936. A series of resolutions adopted by the Assembly opposed military training as anti-Christian, advocated repeal of the exclusion act of 1924, and said that plans for ownership of natural resources "should be developed as will lead to the best interests of all." The Assembly also pledged renewed opposition to the liquor traffic.

"Pastor of Pastors"

Doctor Covert was elected after two ballots were taken. The opposing candidates were Dr. Herbert Booth Smith of Los Angeles, also classed as a liberal, and the Rev. James C. McConnell of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, candidate of the Fundamentalist group. On the second ballot, Doctor Covert received 485 votes out of 907; Doctor Smith, 391, and Doctor McConnell, 31. Doctor Smith then moved to make the election unanimous, and there were no dissenting votes. Doctor Covert succeeds Dr. John McDowell of New York.

The new Moderator has long been known as a "pastor of pastors," and there is a saying that the majority of the almost 10,000 pastors of the denomination have told their troubles to him. In the ten years of his service as general secretary of the church's Board of Christian Education, he has spoken before every Presbyterian State Synod, most of the 297 presbyteries and in virtually every one of its educational institutions in the country. He was born on a farm in Indiana, on October 4, 1864. He was ordained at the age of twenty-three by the Saint Paul, Minnesota, Presbytery, and began preaching in small Minnesota parishes. He is the author of several books, one of which, "The Glory of the Pines," describes his work in a pioneer parish at Saginaw, Michigan. Thirty-four years ago



Wide World

Rev. Dr. William Chalmers Covert, new Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America

he went to Chicago, where he helped to clear the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church of a heavy debt. Married, he has three children. He is a stalwart in a church which, on the whole, is severely doctrinal. For him, as for Doctor McDowell, his predecessor, there can be no new deal which has not a religious basis. The moderatorship is the culmination of his ecclesiastical career.

It was over the issue presented by the Independent Board of Foreign Missions that the chief controversy centered. This board was organized by the Fundamentalists after Mrs. Pearl Buck's resignation from her mission charge in China had been accepted by the official board. Mrs. Buck, whose fame obviates the necessity of a biographical note, had expressed some doubt as to the Virginal Birth of Christ, but she tempered that doubt with the statement that even if the Gospel account of His birth and being was a fabrication built out of necessity, it still would be necessary to believe in Him as a person. To the Fundamentalists this was a confession of doubt and they demanded that she be formally ousted. She resigned, and her resignation was accepted "with regret."

Thereupon the Independent Board of Foreign Missions was set up by the Fundamentalists. It was to be officered by Fundamentalists, and its missionaries were to be of the Fundamentalist persuasion. The question of the independent board's existence came up before the General Assembly, and, after three hours of bitter debate, the Assembly, by a vote of about six to one, passed a resolution ordering that the new board be disbanded as being in violation of the constitution and covenants of the church. The resolution directed that the independent board desist forthwith from exercising any ecclesiastical or administrative functions, including solicitation of funds within the church, and that all Presbyterian ministers and laymen holding office or membership in the board sever their connection with it. Disciplinary action was to proceed within ninety days.

Challenge Accepted

The challenge was accepted immediately. Dr. H. McAllister Griffiths, editor of *Christianity To-day* and leading spokesman of the independent missionary board, issued a statement saying that the vote "revealed that the majority of the Assembly is willing to forsake the great cardinal principles of freedom brought out in the Protestant Reformation and that there is a strong and determined minority in the Assembly determined to resist these usurpations of power."

However, the next day the Assembly adopted a resolution saying that the report that it had gone modernistic six to one "entirely misrepresents both the spirit and action of the General Assembly." It was stated "that the theological issue was not involved in this action," and "that it was purely one of constitutional procedure. This Assembly," the resolution went on, "stands four-square on the former doctrinal deliverances relative to our constitution, our Confession of Faith and the Scriptures as the only infallible rule of faith and practise."

Dr. Samuel G. Craig replied that the independent board claimed no ecclesiastical functions, and that "whether we approve of the new board, we can assent to the General Council's notion of the authority of the General Assembly only at the cost of surrendering those liberties for which our Presbyterian forebears fought and even died."

Church Garb in Public Schools

A court order has permanently restrained the school board of Balta, North Dakota, from employing teachers who "wear the distinctive garb or dress, insignia or symbols indicative of membership in any religious organization." The action was taken upon the complaint of a taxpayer that Catholic nuns were employed as teachers. They were properly qualified as teachers, but non-Catholics objected to their wearing the garb of their order while performing their school duties.

Since 1895 Pennsylvania has had a law prohibiting any public-school teacher from wearing any "dress, mark, emblem, or insignia indicating the fact that such teacher is a member of or adherent of any religious order, sect or denomination."

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The Drama Gives Laurels to Its Young

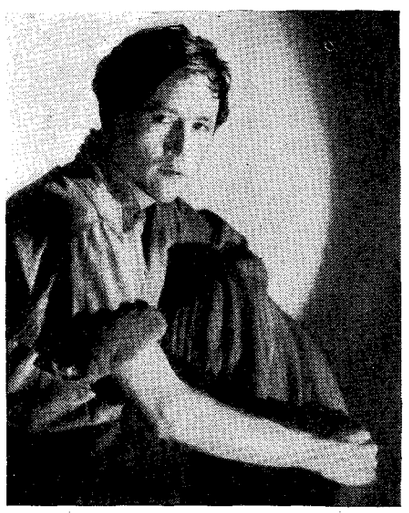
Gallantly Hewing to the Ratio of the Roosevelt Dollar, the Broadway Theater Garlands Six, Instead of Ten, Superb Young Players for the Season

THE great blight of indifference appears to have settled over the dramatic commentators whose annual and comely habit it was to make, with remarkable lack of unanimity, a fairly perishable roster which operated under the "logy" title, The Ten Best Performances by New Young Actors. Naturally, any ritual as weight-sprung as that led to a lot of confusion, but, in the end, it was possible to average up the choices and find ten young players of mark and distinction.

The season just closed, alas, seems not only to have baffled the astute judges, but, also, to have throttled the making of any such lists. Casting back over the events since last August, it is next to impossible to select eight genius-studded young players and totally impossible to find ten. It scarcely is possible to find six, altho by trimming corners and closing one eye to fact, six have been found.

The lamentable truth is that there just weren't ten or even eight bright youngsters to spring up and knock the critics stiff with performances as furious and attractive as a catherine-wheel. The theater, pathetically eager to be a patriot and accept with everyone else a devaluation of 40 per cent., found it easier to economize with the children.

It has been the custom to fasten the fresh bays on trembling infants who, until 8:30 o'clock of the night they made their Broadway débuts, never had been known to the New York theater. It was a good rule, making the lists highly selective and giving the honor pupils something to think about in addition to the vast emptiness of critical rewards. The theater itself began to believe in the magic of the Ten Best and always found jobs year after mounting year for the elect. Some of to-day's most talented stars are Ten Best graduates.



Sam Byrd as moronic *Dude Lester*

This year it is not even possible to find six untainted by previous Broadway toil. Almost all of this year's tabloided honor-list occupies itself with bright young names which have been bright young names before now. That they still are bright and still young does not alter the fact that almost all of them had previous records. None of which, of course, detracts from the glow of their performances, but only certifies anew that whatever else the theater did this season, it didn't waste time giving new young players much of a chance.

The critical prizes, for what they may be worth, fall this year into these laps:

Sam Byrd, for his faultless, astonishingly shrewd performance as *Dude Lester*, that blithe, moronic farm-boy, in "Tobacco Road."

Phoebe Brand, for her skilled moving and beautifully simple performance as *Nurse Dennin* in "Men in White."

Edward Craven, pint-sized nephew of Frank Craven, for his amiable portrait of a badgered young sailor in "Sailor, Beware!"

Mildred Natwick, for her exceptional character work as the boarding-house mistress in "The Wind and the Rain," as the opera star's maid in "Spring in Autumn" and as the heroine's best friend in "Amourette," three more violently dissimilar rôles never before having been packed upon one patient actress in the compass of a season. She excelled in each and was so sturdily, forthrightly impeccable that she overshadowed the leading rôles. Which is no comfort to those who played the leading rôles, but must be a lot of fun for Miss Natwick to think about.

A Vivid Performance

Polly Walters, for her stunning, vivid performance as *Curly Flagg*, the impertinent chorus girl who invades Princeton University and transforms its campus tranquillity into something resembling the best legends of Hollywood's madness combined with Stock Exchange frenzy. The play thus spun into distinction is "She Loves Me Not."

The sixth good conduct badge is difficult. If it is pinned on Jack Carter, for his brawny but majestic performance in "Stevedore," then a visiting guest must be slighted. And among the things the theater would rather not do is slight visiting guests. This one would be Tonio Selwart, a young Austrian who enlivened a slight little comedy called "The Pursuit of Happiness" and made it a success.

Polly Walters

The easiest course would be to strike the list at seven and give both of these a pat on the head. Unhappily, these selections are made by comparison and in brawling competition. Either Carter or Selwart is to be honored as the sixth, but both can't be. Carter's performance as the stormy, justice-conscious dock-walloper has more of the vigor and stride that counts, probably, but Selwart was ingratiating, deft, and exceedingly persuasive as the runaway young Hessian who so upset the hearts and lives of a Colonial Connecticut family. The impulse and temptation is to drop Selwart sharply overboard and call the sixth Carter.

There is a lock of Pollyanna's golden hair in this whole business, however: the fact that only six were chosen makes those six almost twice as valuable as material for use next season. And, which seems strange to a great many persons, but must be perfectly clear to any student who ever scratched the surface of human nature, these six seem to know it.

Four of the six haughtily have plugged their ears against Hollywood's intoxicating siren song of gold, the other two just couldn't be bothered, and didn't need to plug their ears. They have, all, and with uncommon good sense, advised Hollywood to cool itself off and wait for one more year. Their calm, inflexible faith in themselves whispers the shrewd counting-house note that with another year of stage triumph behind them they will be worth heavy dollars as against light dimes.

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Training the Young Idea to Paint

The Boys' Club of New York Teaches Its Members to Draw Murals Instead of Fight in Streets of East Side

A dozen professional art exhibits languished a few days ago while pop-eyed art lovers taxied down to Avenue A and Tenth Street in New York to gaze with no little rapture on the annual show of the Boys' Club, an organization which takes the small youth of the East Side on a sensibly conducted program for manhood which has resulted not only in a less disturbing boy situation on the plagued East Side, but in some paintings which collectors thirst to own.

Paul Parker photograph

The mural of a fourteen-year-old East Side boy who thinks Diego Rivera's work is "all right, too"

This year Harry M. Watrous, former president of the National Academy of Design, excited two East Side households by choosing the scholarship-winners from their midst. Samuel Amato, sixteen years old, of 206 Avenue A, showed twelve paintings and a bust modeled in clay, and ran home that night to cheer up his family with the news that he had won a two-year scholarship at the National Academy of Design. Samuel submitted to interview with easy grace:

"I like life studies in pastels better, but I entered for the scholarship with charcoal, oil, and water-colors. I think they are nice heads."

Father Doesn't Grumble

The "nice heads" were portraits of youngsters from the neighborhood, ranging from sidewalk-sprawled infants to comrades—self-conscious comrades—who took it all very hard until Samuel won the scholarship. After he won, they began pestering their parents for painting sets.

The other scholarship was awarded to Patsy Marino, seventeen, of 296 Avenue A. Patsy won to fame and to charted ease in his ambition by earning money here and there and taking commercial art at Textile High School. Patsy's father is unable to work, but doesn't grumble and insist that Patsy go out like his nineteen-year-old brother and help to support the family.

"I want him to be the best," said the elder Marino. "We'll eat, somehow, until he is the best."

Patsy's brother, bread-winner for the family, gives Patsy money for materials. He, too, will take the pinch just to see Patsy become "the best."

Curiously, none of the families, in which want is a constant specter, discourages the boys and sends them out to work for a living. They all take an enormous pride in the art work.

The boys work under the direction of Maxwell B. Starr, portrait painter and an old member of the club. Mr. Starr works hard teaching the boys the elements of design and color, and, then, largely, leaves them to work out their own projects. He believes that too much supervision would thwart the aims of the art classes and stifle the boys.

No one of the winners created the exact storm aroused by Nicholas Viscardi, fourteen. Nick and five others of his age and younger were turned into a bare, but important, room in the club and told to go to work behind locked doors. They were to decorate the walls with paint and their own imaginations. Weeks later, the doors were opened. Nick, painting furiously and with vast understanding of life on the East Side for a growing boy, had done an enormous mural of two boys on skates hitching behind a speeding taxicab. A mongrel is chasing the largest of the boys and snapping at an already torn pair of trousers.

Nick is proud of his mural and told impressed art critics that it was the function of true art to represent what the artist sees, as he sees it. He didn't say it just that way, but it meant the same thing.

"There is a man named Rivera who would agree with what you say, Nick," a celebrated critic told him. "He paints murals straight out of the turmoil of experience."

"Yeh, they're all right," said Nick. "I saw some."

New Dublin Players' Group Challenges Abbey Theater

At one time the young men of the literary revival in Ireland bent their efforts to the writing of plays for production at the Abbey Theater, Dublin. Doubtless this was due to the strongly nationalistic movement which gripped Irish art and letters after the turn of the century. William Butler Yeats and Lady Gregory directed the current of the pent-up creative spirit of young Ireland in the direction of the drama, and their lamentation that there was mighty little in the way of Irish material available for production spurred the young writers. First came John Millington Synge, then Lennox Robinson, T. C. Murray, and Sean O'Casey. For years the Abbey Theater did not lack a force of Irish writers which was capable of providing a repertory of great plays.

Lately a new current has been apparent in the literary movement in Erin. The novel now attracts the attention of the literary lights. Liam O'Flaherty, Francis Stuart, Sean O'Faolain, Frank O'Connor, and Peadar O'Donnell have sought the novel as their mode of expression. Now the poet, F. R. Higgins, and the dramatist, T. C. Murray, are reported deserting their idioms for the prose narrative.

Another and more competitive rival also has made its appearance in Dublin and offers a challenge to the historic Abbey Theater. This is the Dublin Gate Theater. This little theater was founded a few years ago in the Peacock Theater by Michael MacLiammoir and Hilton Edwards. Since its inception this venture has achieved immense success and popularity. Now it has its own theater in the Rotunda Buildings. Already the younger dramatists are looking to the Gate Theater as the place in which to offer their plays. Dublin's playgoers, too, find in it an escape from the continuous comedy at the Abbey.

Six New Irish Plays

Six new plays by Irish authors were produced at the Gate Theater this season. Denis Johnston offered a provocative drama, "A Bride for the Unicorn." This author, whose "The Moon in the Yellow River" was given by the New York Theater Guild some seasons ago, appears to be a dramatist of coming distinction in the long list which Ireland has been giving the world.

"Agamemnon," by the Earl of Longford, preserved the power and poetry of the Greek original, while the second of his plays to be given this year, "Yahoo," deals with the great Swift of Dublin. The Countess of Longford contributed "Mr. Jiggins of Jigginstown," a tragi-comedy of skilful construction. David Sears offered a play of piracy, adventure, and love in his "Grania of the Ships." Mary Manning wrote the sixth of the new plays, "Storm Over Wicklow," a light satirical bit.

Dublin for some time has been rightly proud of its Abbey Theater. Now it can rejoice in a second acting company.

WILLIAM P. SEARS, JR.

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Block-Booking—Cause or Camouflage?

Whether or Not Prohibitory Legislation Would Bring About Cleaner Motion-Pictures Remains in Doubt, for Short Cuts Often Prove Long Roads to Reform

By Howard M. LeSourd

THE question "What's wrong with the movies?" has been answered to the complete satisfaction of many people interested in clean pictures. The answer is simply "Blind- and block-booking." Only a few have thought beyond that single formula, but that answer seems all too simple. There is a complexity in all social problems which defies easy solution. The purpose of this discussion is to gird the loins of those who now may feel that when—and if—block-booking is abolished clean pictures automatically will be secured permanently.

I wish that it were demonstrated clearly that with the elimination of block-booking better pictures would be produced. If that could be proved, there probably would be little delay in its enactment. The assertions that without block-booking each picture would be put on its own merits and that the local theater manager would have the freedom to select his own pictures are unconvincing. With block-booking in operation, some films receive ten times the number of bookings others have. If each picture were expected to finance itself, the dictation of the box-office would be complete—an eventuality feared in the past by some advocates of clean pictures.

The theory under which this plan operates is that of a "balanced program" which attempts to meet the varied tastes of all customers—but which really satisfies none. One picture as a rule is wholesome, while the other usually offends the sensitiveness of the more cultured and refined people, and, in most programs, the undesirable picture is shown first. This practise has been opposed by the producers, on economic, rather than moral, grounds, to be sure, but the insistence of local theater managers, because of the increased attendance it assures, permits its continuance.

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"FORGET IT, CHIEF! DON'T WORRY! THESE MORAL CRUSADES SOON BLOW OVER"
"WAIT TILL YOU GET YOUR TEN MILLION, CHIEF. THEN YOU CAN REFORM WITHOUT LOSING A CENT"
"YES, AN' LOOK WHAT THE CHILDREN KNEW BEFORE YOU STARTED EDUCATING THEM! NOW, THEY KNOW EVERYTHING!"
"HAINT YOU GIVING TH' PEOPLE WHAT THEY WANT? IS IT OUR FAULT THEY'VE LEARNED TO LIKE IT RARE?"
NEWS PAPER NATION WIDE WAR AGAINST FILTHY FILMS
SALACIOUS FILM PRODUCER
McCUTCHEON

© 1934 by The Chicago Tribune

The Salacious Film Producing Company Debates Whether or Not to Get Worried

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

Has the popular taste in motion-pictures changed? It has not yet been proved that there is a great potential audience for better pictures, even tho there is wide-spread condemnation of present productions. If the local theater manager has a free hand in the selection of pictures, it must be assumed that he will show the pictures which draw the largest audiences, since he is a victim of profit-economy, but the verdict of patronage in any community may not be as wholesome as is anticipated. Clean pictures still will require, for some time, at least, the organized support of cultured people whose constancy in such efforts in the past have been rather sporadic.

Balanced Programs

In two respects exhibitors have not displayed the high regard for community welfare with which they are credited by the proponents of this new legislation. The double bill, in which two feature photoplays are shown on the same program, has complicated efforts to develop discrimination in the selection of pictures.

The other opportunity for exhibitors to display their sense of community responsibility is in their rejections under the provision of the block-booking contract which permits the refusal of 10 per cent. of the pictures included in the block.

The policy followed is the rejection of those photoplays which have not proved box-office successes in first-run theaters. These pictures often are of the more wholesome type.

Let us not be fooled by the excuse of local managers who blame the showing of all questionable pictures on block-booking, for these same managers reject wholesome pictures, approved by public-spirited people, and show, in their places, pictures which are undesirable.

Block-booking too frequently has been used as camouflage behind which exhibitors can hide. They are as sensitive to box-office receipts as producers are, which still will mean, if block-booking is prohibited, that better pictures will come only with less patronage of the undesirable and more patronage of the wholesome pictures. The vote of the box-office, however, is not now clear-cut, because of the double bill in community theaters and the accompanying stage show downtown.

Under the present scheme of block-booking the problem seems one of proportion. How many wholesome pictures can the block carry? Producers are not anxious over their returns from Mae West, but they do wonder how "Little Women," "Alice in Wonderland," and "No Greater Glory" will pay out. Their losses in the past in part have come from just such pictures as these. "Little Women" proved a phenomenal success, but on a number of such noble experiments producers have taken heavy losses.

Some enthusiastic promoters of good pictures always are saying, "Give us more pictures like 'Ben Hur' and 'Little Women,'" to which the producers calmly answer, "You write the plays—we'll produce them." Lew Wallace wrote only one "Ben Hur" and it has yet to be proved that any other book by Louisa May Alcott will film successfully. Any brilliant but superficial writer can turn out stories of sex and crime which will draw crowds, but the great artists who can mirror the deepest experiences in life are rare. The problem of better motion-pictures is finding geniuses to create them, which involves directors and actors, and also involves the ability of writers to produce better stories.

There is too large a proportion of that which is vulgar and debasing in motion-pictures, and every socially-minded individual ought to be striving in cooperative effort to increase the wholesome percentage.

The question remains whether or not the proposed law prohibiting block-booking will improve the situation. Other suggestions have in them unalloyed merit, but these are not within the purpose and scope of this short article. That something should be done is acknowledged by all, but short cuts to social improvements frequently have proved the long roads to reform.

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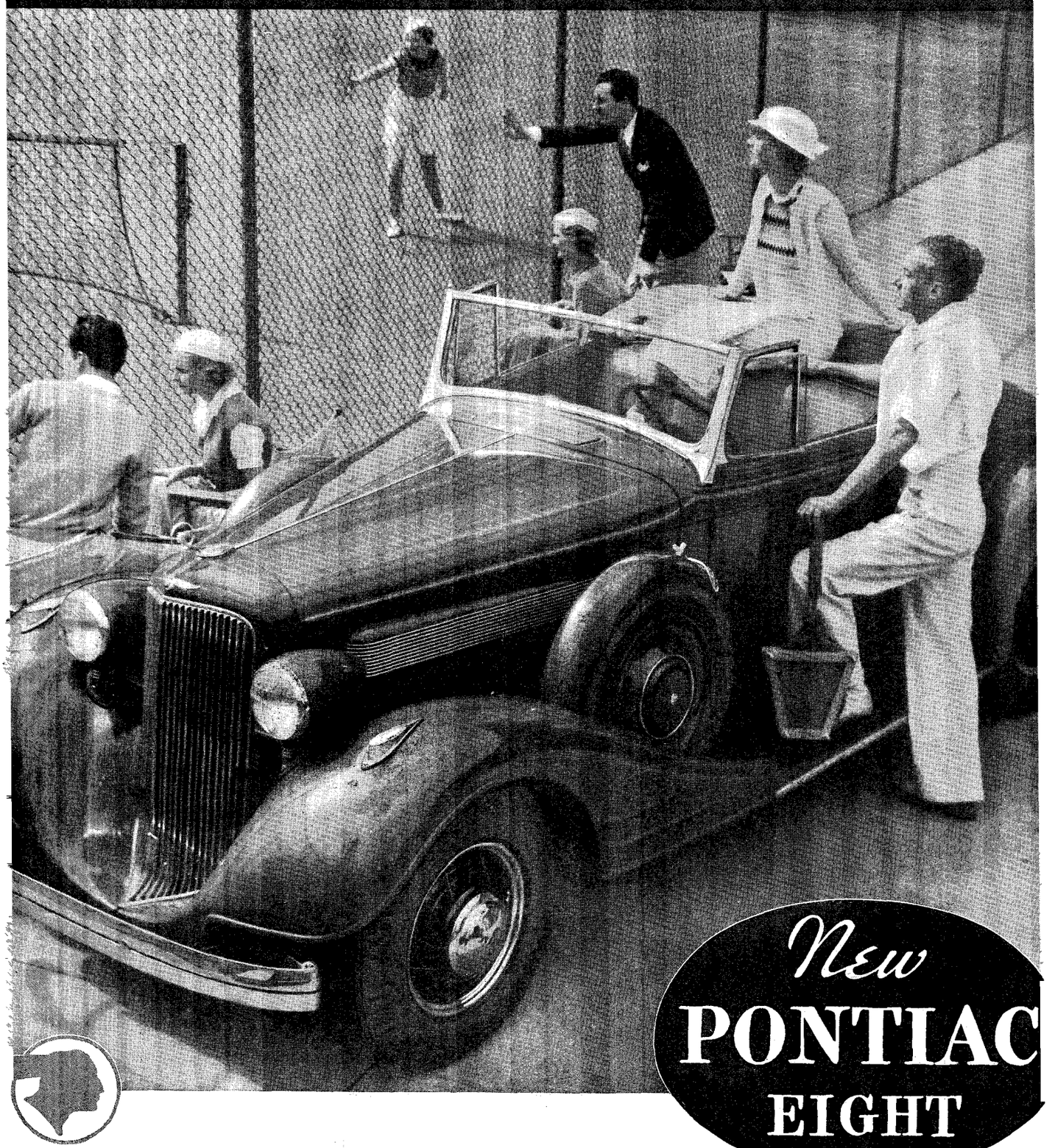

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Ivy Lee, "Family Physician to Big Business"

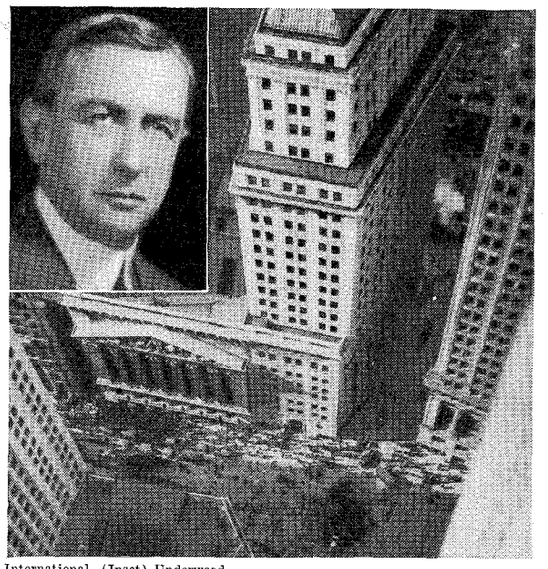
Public Relations Counsel Can Make Millionaires Await His Pleasure; He Insists He's No Press-Agent, Is an Internationalist, and Enjoys Quoting the Bible

By Wayne W. Parrish

IVY LEDBETTER LEE—the Ivy Lee who directs the publicity for the Rockefellers, junior and senior; for Charles M. Schwab; the Bethlehem Steel, for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Standard Oil Company—leaned far back in his soft leather office chair, slowly drew his feet up and brought them to rest on his glass-topped desk. There was a gap between ungartered woolen socks and a dark suit of evident tailored taste.

With an air of indifference and some condescension, he looked out of sun-lit windows far over the New York harbor and across to New Jersey and at the neighboring sky-scraper towers which broke the view.

Surrounding him, in a richly-carpeted room large enough to hold several hundred persons, were enameled and gold-brocaded Chinese cases, works of art, some easy chairs and books, and a series of fine tinted drawings of European cathedrals. Tho the setting was magnificent, it was without ostentation. Mr. Lee was at ease in one of the most luxurious and restful offices in the city.



International. (Inset) Underwood

Wall Street and Ivy Lee, its leading publicity expert

"The assumption is that I'm the champion free publicity hound in the country," he said, "but if you take the newspapers and count up the publicity that comes from me you'd laugh. Nothing is more ridiculous than the idea that I can get the papers to print anything I want them to print.

Has Own Methods

"I never have asked an editor to put anything in a newspaper and have never asked to have anything kept out of a newspaper but once. That was when the Associated Press got wind of the late George F. Baker's gift of five million dollars to Harvard University. I asked them to withhold it in the belief that publication would slow down subscriptions to the fund. And they did it."

Mr. Lee always is on the defensive in interviews. He is at great pains to make clear that his methods are not those of the press-agent. He is an adviser who, like a lawyer, has clients, but Mr. Lee has as his clients some of the most powerful men and institutions in America. Therefore, his influence in public affairs is not to be denied, or underestimated. As one writer has expressed it, Ivy Lee is "a family physician to big business."

The story of Ivy Lee is of the upward rise of the son of a modest, but cultured, Southern Methodist preacher of Georgia to the heights of business life and a fortune. Mr. Lee now is fifty-six years old, florid of complexion, and somewhat Dickensian as he sits leisurely in his office.

From his home town of Cedartown, Georgia, he went to Emory College (now Emory University), and, then, on to Princeton, from which institution he was graduated in 1898. He began post-graduate work at Harvard, but his funds gave out and he found a job as a reporter on the New York *Journal*, then a Hearst morning paper. Until 1903 he was a reporter in New York, moving to the New York *World*, then to the New York *Times*. Seeing no future for him in newspaper work, he ventured into publicity, his first real job of that sort being with the press bureau of the Democratic National Committee.

His real start, however, came as director of the publicity bureau for the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he was engaged, as he explained it, in "interpreting the Pennsylvania Railroad to the public and interpreting the public to the Pennsylvania Railroad." In this job Mr. Lee learned much. He saw that business was being attacked right and left and was in great need of a friend. He also saw that the press-agent tactics of trying to fool editors was wrong.

"Routinized" Reporting

So Mr. Lee invented (or so it is generally understood) the term publicity. He wrote to the newspapers, told them who his clients were, guaranteed the accuracy of news stories, and told the editors they could throw the stories away if they didn't want them. This was the beginning of the modern publicity man, for it has made newspaper reporters mere messenger boys on many occasions. Gathering news under such circumstances simply means going to a publicity office and collecting a typewritten statement and taking it back to the newspaper. Mr. Lee also "routinized" newspaper reporting by eliminating drinks.

For two years after his experience with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Lee was in Europe, 1910-12, as European manager for a Wall Street banking firm. On his return to New York he became executive assistant of the Pennsylvania Railroad, handling public relations.

Then came the skyrocketing of the Lee fortunes. The Rockefellers were being assailed on all sides as a result of the strike of miners at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in which they were interested. Twenty men were killed in a brawl with armed guards at Ludlow, Colorado, and something had to be done to put matters straight. Mr. Lee took over public relations for the family, and began his own business. Soon he had many clients, including his old employer, the Pennsylvania Railroad. When newspapers wanted to interview the Rockefellers, they found that they had to go to Ivy Lee. Mr. Lee acted as a buffer for his clients, a shield, and a spokesman.

Mr. Lee has long been an internationalist. He campaigned for the recognition of Russia as far back as 1926. Rarely does he engage in haranguing, but, in that year, he said: "The best way to kill Bolshevism is to recognize Russia." He writes speeches for many of his clients. There seems to be no end to his versatility. He directs public relations for Mr. Schwab, the steel man, while also advising the Rockefellers, who are pacifists. It is Mr. Lee who protects the oil family from the questions of the press at birthdays, marriages, and other personal events. He is one of the few men who can make millionaires wait for him.

Quotes the Bible

Socially, Mr. Lee has made the grade. He is a member of the best clubs, is listed in the "Social Register," and his town house is near the social center of the city.

He reads books constantly and has one of the finest and most-used libraries in New York. He has written five books himself. He also is a patron of the arts, having acquired excellent taste in such matters. He reads many magazines, and travels frequently.

"I started out thirty years ago as a straight publicity man," Mr. Lee told me. "Now the amount of publicity I send out is negligible. Most corporations I deal with have their own publicity departments. I rarely see their publicity. It isn't my business. My job is assisting interests in dealing with the public."

Mr. Lee likes to quote from the Bible. One of his favorite Scripture readings for practical application is the verse beginning, "Let your light so shine." He says he points out to his clients that the verse does *not* read, "*Make* your light so shine."

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Where To Go—How To Travel—Where To Stop

Brisk Business of Railroads, Steamship-Lines, and Agencies Indicates Many Americans Are Planning Trips Not Only to Europe, But Throughout the American Continent

VACATION Time! From the rocky Atlantic coast-line of Maine to the palms of southern California, millions of Americans are planning their summer outings and tours. Where to go? How much will it cost? How shall we go? These are some of the major questions to be settled before reaching a decision.

One thing is certain for the summer of 1934; Americans will travel this year, not only to Europe but throughout the length and breadth of their own country. This statement is based not on conjecture, but on the brisk business of steamship-lines, railroads and travel agencies. Advance bookings indicate a busy season, and hotel and transportation officials are happy.

In the United States, there is much at hand for the 1934 vacationist. A Century of Progress in Chicago has opened for a second season and is a bigger and better World's Fair than it was last year. It is probably the first exposition of its kind to meet with such success that a second and greater season is warranted. Also, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has proclaimed 1934 a "National Parks Year," and it is expected that many more than the customary 3,500,000 annual visitors to the great park system will find their holiday Mekkas there this year. Twenty parks comprise the system, and three large park projects are being prepared for the future enjoyment of the people.

Europe's Fascination

Europe continues to hold interest as the tourist's vacation goal. The North Cape and the Midnight Sun will draw more travelers to the Far North than ever before. At Oberammergau, Germany, the famous Passion Play is celebrating its tercentenary and will be visited by great numbers of Americans. Music festivals and historical pageants will be held in a number of countries, while the ancient shrines will receive many pilgrims as in the past.

Our National Parks

There may be better vacation spots somewhere in the world than in the national parks of the United States. If so, I do not know of them.

© Underwood
Harold L. Ickes

I am not addicted to extravagant expressions, but the language of national parks is based on superlatives. The greatest cañons, the loftiest mountains, the most extensive glaciers, the oldest and largest trees, the highest of waterfalls—the greatest of any type of natural scenery which this country possesses—are located within our national parks. So, too, with historic and prehistoric places. The most historic of our national shrines, the best preserved of the dwellings of aboriginal America, are in various units of the national park system.

As vacation grounds these areas stand preeminent. This is testified to by the fact that during the past few depression years about three and one-half million people have visited them annually. In 1934—the national park year—we are preparing for still larger summer travel. We want the people to know and to use their national parks.

Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

Travel agencies have reported an increased interest of vacationists in Bermuda, the West Indies, and Mexico, while Florida, California, and other winter resorts and playgrounds enjoyed a boom-time influx of visitors during the season just closed.

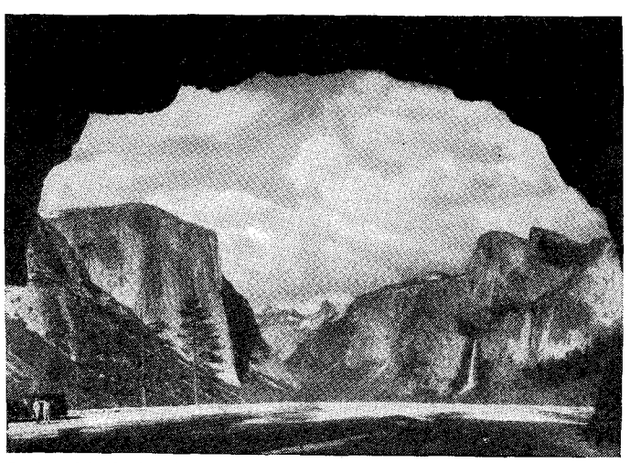
Americans who choose to travel in their own country will find railroad rates greatly reduced and an abundance of bargain tours. All railroads are featuring economy tours to the Chicago fair, often in combination with lake cruises, while the variety of tours to California and the Northwest gives the traveler a choice to include almost any section or park within his itinerary. Railroads in the western half of the country reduced their fares from 3.6 cents to 3 cents a mile during the winter, and Pullman charges have been reduced a third. Round-trip fares for the summer in the West will amount to a little more than two cents a mile. Traveling time has been shortened and rail accommodations have improved markedly.

Cost Is Reasonable

Three-week tours to Oberammergau, including visits to Munich, Paris, and other cities, can be made for as low as $325, all expenses included. Economy tours to Europe range from $223 upwards. The Land of the Midnight Sun and the fiords of Norway can be seen for as low as $435, while a forty-one-day trip to South America costs from $348 up, all expenses included. Havana, Cuba, can be visited in a seven-day cruise costing $65, while Bermuda tours are as low as $50. Cruises out of New York on the large liners will be as popular as ever, with the cost ranging from $115 and $135 up for two weeks. A fifteen-day water and rail trip to Mexico City can be made for $225, while on the Pacific Coast bargain cruises to include Hawaii may be made for similar expenditures.

Motoring, of course, is always a popular and convenient way of traveling, and is made easier this year with thousands of additional miles of improved roads and better stop-over camps. Whatever the size of the purse, a vacation can be had easily this summer. The road is open, the fishing is good, and the mountains, the lakes, and the ocean beckon.

Norfolk-News Service Photo



Courtesy of Californians, Inc.

(Left) Bathers in the surf at Virginia Beach, Virginia; (right) El Capitan and Bridal Veil Falls from the new Yosemite-Wawona Tunnel

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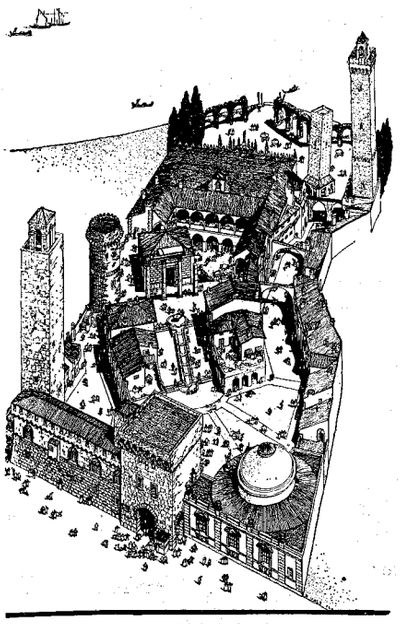
"A Century of Progress" Adds a Year

Chicago World's Fair Reflects Nation's Increased Optimism and Energy by Rearranging Grounds and Adding Space to Display Dependence of Modern Industry on Scientific Research

By Rufus C. Dawes
President, A Century of Progress Exposition

IN our preparations for the World's Fair of 1934, the support we received in advance was evidence of increased optimism and energy throughout the country.

New exhibitors include leading corporations of America, showing the confidence of



Globe photograph from architect's drawing

The Italian Village at the Chicago Fair

business and industry in the Exposition of 1934. By rearrangement of the grounds, a large additional area has been made available and will be occupied by a series of major new attractions.

Seventy-five per cent. of last year's industrial exhibitors renewed their contracts and the number of new exhibitors coming in to take the places of those who did not renew them makes the total considerably larger than in 1933. All the exhibit and concession space we could supply was contracted for soon after we announced that we would open this year.

International Attraction

The expectation of large attendance is justified by parallel evidence of awakened activity on the part of the whole public. Patronage of public entertainments is an index to the optimistic spirit of the people. Attendance at theaters, sporting competitions, and other spectacles is larger than in years and is increasing. It seems beyond doubt now that the public has faith in the future.

We had reason to be proud of the Exposition last summer because of its merit. We have our last year's plant unimpaired. We approach this summer with confidence because, by experience, we are more qualified to conduct an Exposition.

A point which we always like to emphasize because we always have it before our own minds is that A Century of Progress is an International Exposition. In the original discussions, the occasion for the Exposition was the completion, in 1933, of Chicago's first century of corporate existence. If the enterprise had been carried out confined merely to that purpose, it would have been a local celebration.

One of the most important aspects of the enterprise is that it is independent. It is the result of voluntary association of citizens. It has not been based upon a subsidy from public funds, national, or State. The only tax-paid money in the Exposition is in the United States Government's individual exhibit and in those of the different States exhibiting. The burden of the expense of the Exposition is borne by industry. The Exposition is unique in being financed privately, but not for profit. If any surplus funds remain, they will be allocated to non-profit public benefits and the contracts for such distribution already have been made.

The most significant thing in connection with the Exposition, as an exposition, is the fundamental philosophy of the attempt to illustrate the dependence of modern industry on scientific research. This philosophy was dictated by the century itself — the century of scientific advancement.

Moffett-Russell Studios

Rufus C. Dawes

As background for the Fair as a whole, we carried out the plan to set up in a great central building a complete non-commercial educational display of the basic sciences at work, to show, in animated exhibits, the new posers of mankind and how they are applied to our uses. In its general theme of the placing of emphasis upon the service of science to humanity, the Exposition will be the same this year.

Many who have visited the Hall of Science will find intact and almost unchanged all those exhibits which aroused their interest and rewarded their study.

While retaining its basic plan unchanged, we have redressed the spectacle as a spectacle. We have new entrances, designed on a more theatrically impressive plan. We have a new color scheme. The lagoons have a new and different treatment, with a number of important water spectacles built out from the shores and bridges. New illumination on a large scale is planned, including novel under-water effects.

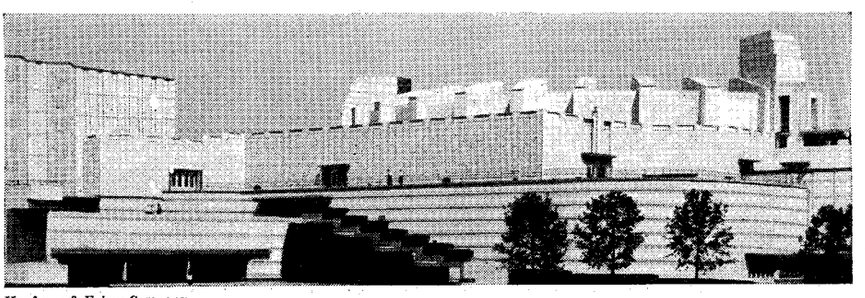
Of the new features of the Exposition of 1934, some would be outstanding by any comparison. Among those tempting to the liveliest expectation are the new foreign villages. The Belgian Village was deservedly one of the most popular attractions of the Fair last summer. This year we have a series of ten or more new villages, in addition to Old Belgium, all conscientious reproductions in architecture, foreign population and atmosphere.

Preparations have been made for a much enlarged musical program this year. New stages, large enough for gala performances, have been built with attractive architectural setting.

Greater Art Exhibit

The official art exhibition of A Century of Progress is housed, as last year, in the Art Institute of Chicago, which is a short distance from the north entrance of the Exposition. For the safety of the works of art it is necessary to exhibit them in a permanent building.

This year the Exposition is showing in the Art Institute galleries one of the most complete collections of old and modern paintings, prints, and sculpture ever assembled for any exposition. Museums and private owners abroad have cooperated with the loan of Old Masters and modern works never before seen in this country. In the forty-two galleries of the Art Institute the exhibition has been arranged chronologically as to schools and tendencies. As 1934 is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of James McNeill Whistler, one room has been devoted to his paintings.



Kaufman & Fabry Company

Hall of Science at a Century of Progress Exposition

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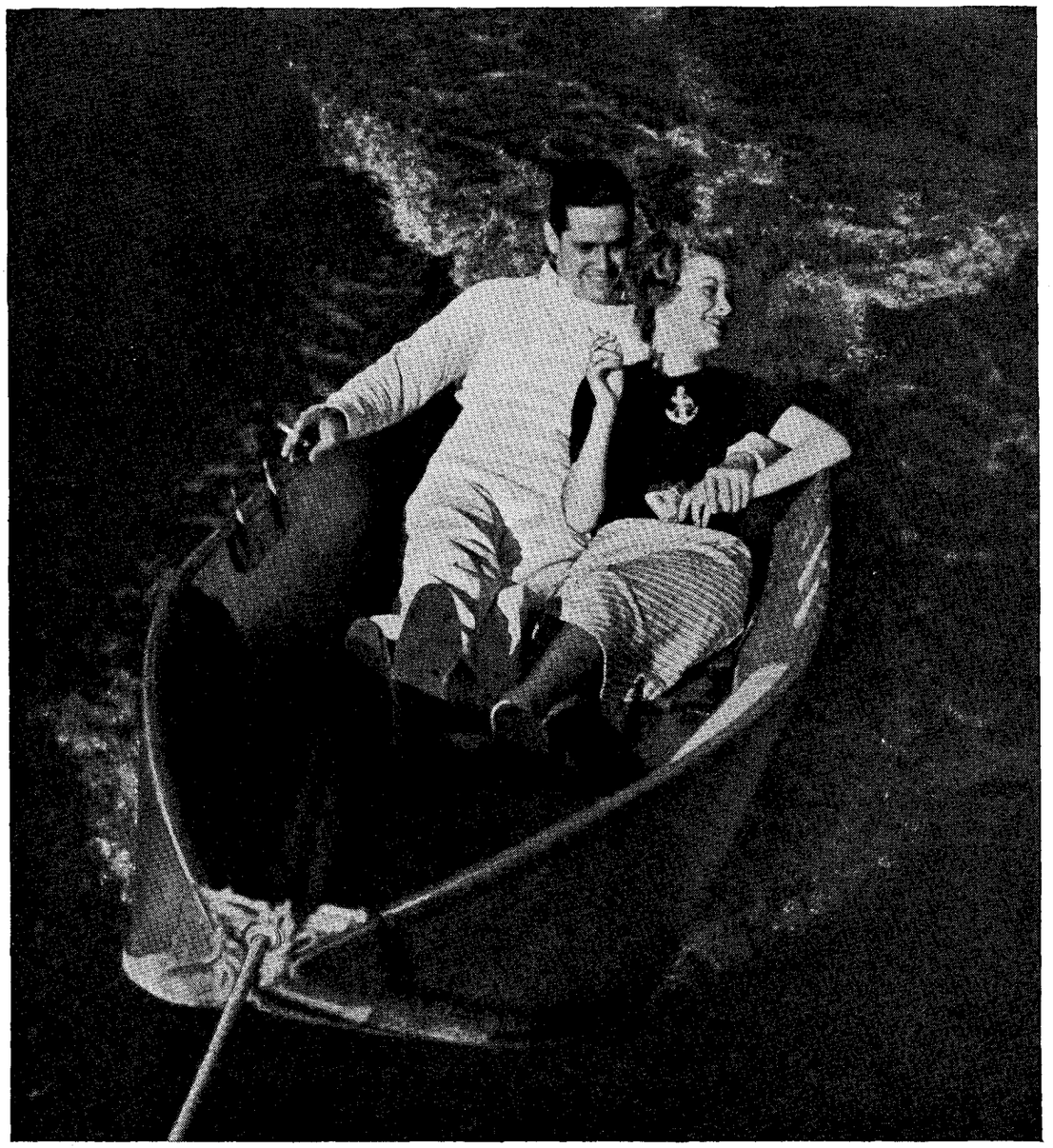
Race your Cigarettes!

You'll still keep a fresh, cool mouth, if you keep to SPUDS



Do you smoke one after another...just lazing away a holiday? That's a grand time to know Spud's fresh-as-April taste!

CORK TIP or PLAIN

How does Spud do it?

It's menthol that makes Spud cool... but not menthol in the *smoke.* The menthol does its work in the cigarette... by simply *cooling* the smoke. So what Spud gives you is just pure tobacco goodness... *with the heat taken out.*

SPUD

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

15¢ FOR 20

(25c IN CANADA)

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO., INC., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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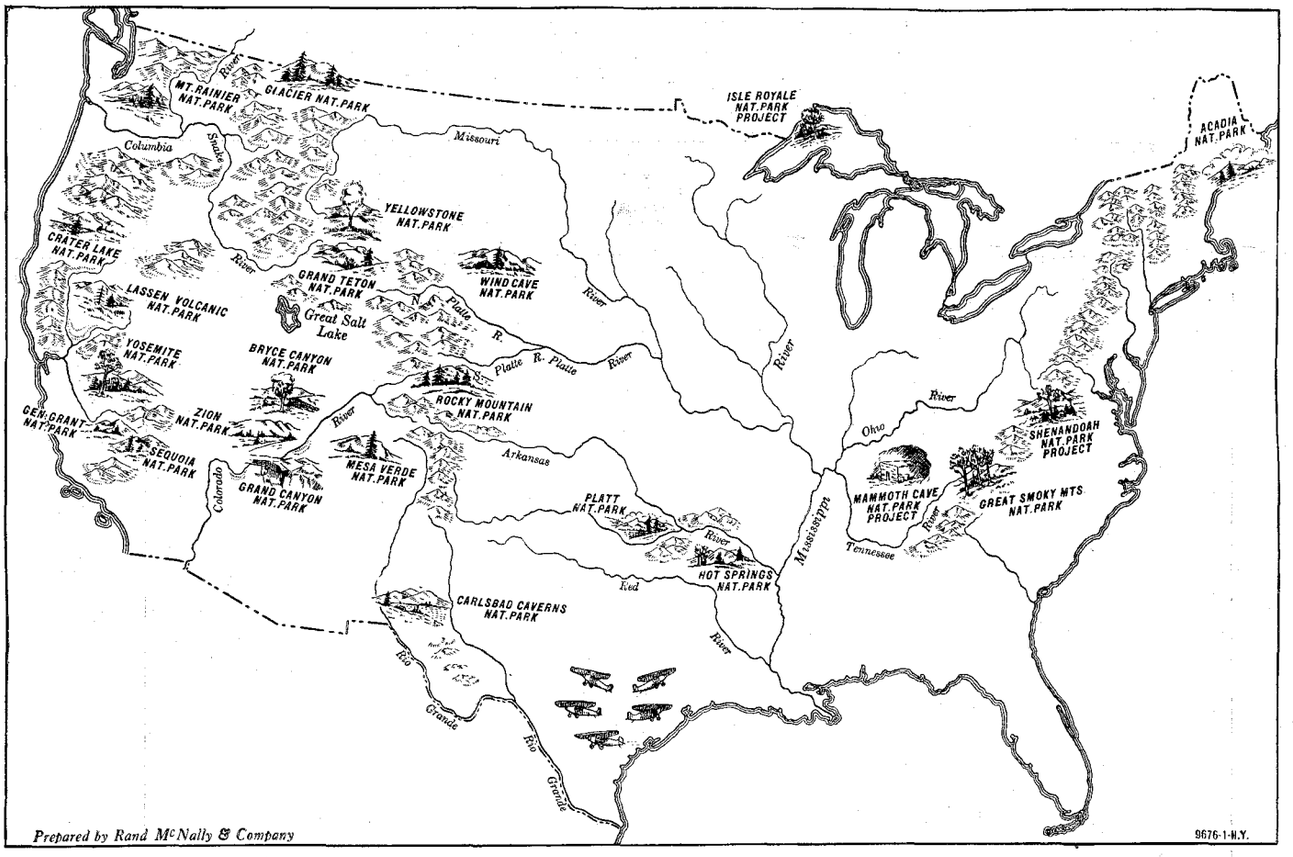
National Parks: Nature in Primeval Mood

Peaks and Valleys, Thousands of Lakes, Acres of Flowers, and Immense Caves Are Arrayed in Wonderland Which Many Holiday-Makers Do Not Realize Exist



Map of the National Park System of the United States

NOWHERE in the world will the vacationist find such a vast and varied display of natural phenomena as are preserved in the national parks of the United States. In cañons, peaks, rugged mountain chains, thousands of lakes, acres of wild flowers, and immense underground caverns he will discover a wonderland he little realized existed. To arouse a greater interest in the national parks Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has proclaimed 1934 "National Park Year."

Setting aside land for parks for the people first was suggested by Cornelius Hedges, a Montana lawyer, and Yellowstone Park was established by Congress, in 1872, as the first national park. The first park created for the public benefit was Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1832, which was made a national park in 1921.

The national park system now includes twenty parks and three projects, ranging from Hot Springs, one and one-half square miles in area, to the largest, Yellowstone, 3,438 square miles in area. Approximately 13,192 square miles are incorporated in national park areas, and a total of 3,500,000 people visit the parks each year. Hunting never is permitted, and the scenery is preserved unaltered by man except for the necessary roads, trails, and hotels.

Rocky Mountain National Park, excellent starting point for a trip through the national park system, is part of the great Continental Divide, separating the rivers flowing east and west. Up to the timberline, more than 11,000 feet above sea level, stand huge forests of pine, aspen, spruce, fir, and birch. More than 700 varieties of wild flowers cover the valley. The famous Rocky Mountain Sheep, or bighorn, powerful, agile, handsome, amaze visitors by their sure-footed jumping. Far below Long's Peak is wild, rough Chasm Lake, frozen over eleven months of the year.

In Grand Teton National Park is the Teton group, a granite uplift of extraordinary grandeur, resembling, in places, the Matterhorn of the Alps. Crags, precipices, perennial snow-fields, lakes enclosed in glacial moraines in the midst of forests, present a rugged landscape.

Yellowstone's Glories

Largest and most varied of the parks is Yellowstone. A region composed of volcanic ash and lava, the central portion is a broad, elevated plateau, 7,000 to 8,500 feet above sea level, surrounded by needle-like peaks. The hot springs and 3,000 geysers, including Old Faithful, are the largest number to be found anywhere. In the Gallatin Petrified Forest, Specimen Ridge, a towering mass of alternating layers of buried forests, reproductions in rock of the original forests disintegrated by volcanic dust and water, and strata of lava, is one of the finest examples of geologic history. Beautiful Yellowstone River plunges down twice the height of Niagara and courses along through the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, a tapestry of color impossible to reproduce. The largest game preserve is here—grizzlies, cinnamon, black and brown bears, elk, moose, antelope, deer, mountain sheep, bison, and, for the fisherman, streams full of trout.

Adjoining the Canadian border is Glacier National Park, the lofty peaks of which were formed by the same eruption which made the Rocky Mountains and the Continental Divide. The earth, cracking, thrust the western edge up over the eastern. Erosion has exposed the oldest rock formation on the continent in rich greens, reds, and grays, 80,000,000 years old. More than sixty glaciers feed the many lakes, and, in one, icebergs float all summer.

The dormant volcano of Mt. Rainier National Park is west of Glacial Park, in Washington. Twenty-eight glaciers, five hundred feet to a mile wide and fifty to many hundreds of feet thick, cover its slopes. Sailors and land travelers, one hundred and fifty miles distant, see Mt. Rainier's snowy summit, 14,408 feet high, gleaming under the sun. Forests of Douglas fir merge at the base, and clusters of wild flowers cover the valley.

In Crater Lake National Park is sapphire-

(Continued on page 41)

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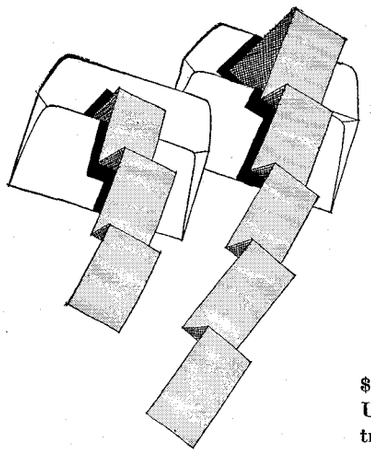
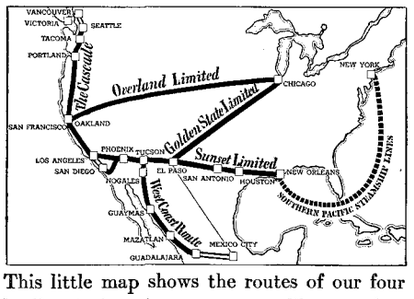


Which ticket to CALIFORNIA would you buy?

HERE are two summer roundtrip tickets to California. Both cost the same. One takes you to Los Angeles and back on the same route. The other takes you to Los Angeles on our Golden State Limited, then up the coast to San Francisco and the Pacific Northwest and back across the continent on a northern United States or Canadian line. The first ticket shows you one narrow strip of the West. The second shows you the whole Pacific Coast and an entirely different part of the West each way. Both tickets cost the same (from most points). Which one would you buy?



This little map shows the routes of our four leading trains. As you can readily see, they approach California through four entirely different parts of the West. By coming to California on one of these trains and returning on another, you make a roundtrip that is really *round*. Yet the rail fare is not one cent more, from most eastern cities, than for a ticket straight there and back.

These four trains — Sunset Limited, Overland Limited, Cascade and Golden State Limited—will carry air-conditioned cars this summer! Club cars, dining cars, room cars, lounge cars and observation cars will keep you always cool and comfortable.

TIME? MONEY?

Even if your vacation time is limited to two weeks, you can spend a good part of it in California. From Chicago, for example, you can make the trip to California and back on our Golden State Limited or Overland Limited and have eleven days of your two weeks actually *in* California.

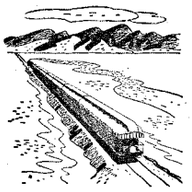
Summer roundtrip fares to California, lower than last year, are in effect from now until October 15, with a return limit of October 31. The roundtrip fare from Chicago is only $86, from New Orleans $85.15, with similar rates from all cities in the United States. There are even lower fares for travel in coaches and reclining chair cars ($57.35 roundtrip from Chicago) and in tourist sleeping cars ($68.80 roundtrip from Chicago, plus $8.50 for a tourist lower berth each way). Pullman charges have been cut from every city in the United States to California. (A standard lower berth from Chicago costs only $15.75, compared with $23.63 last year.)

Our dining cars serve the finest food the West produces (and that's no idle boast) at very reasonable prices. Complete luncheons and dinners range from 80 cents to $1.25. Club breakfasts begin at 50 cents.

WE KNOW THE WEST

Though we have more miles of track than any other railroad in the country, every mile of it is west of the Mississippi. We are a western railroad. Our men *know* the West and can be of great assistance in helping you to know it, too. Some of the western sights you'll want to see are close to our tracks. Others are side trips off the main line. Here are a few of the West's "best sellers" reached by Southern Pacific—

GREAT SALT LAKE



This is decidedly not a side trip. In fact it is right under the tracks of our Overland Limited. If you go to or from California on this train, you cross Great Salt Lake on the famous Lucin Causeway, one of the world's most daring feats in railroad construction. For thirty miles you enjoy the unique experience of "going to sea" on a train.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS

"They are the world's first wonder, ahead of the other seven," wrote Arthur Brisbane. "Fathomless pools, clear as glass, terraced bowls of onyx marble filled with crystal water, totem poles delicately etched, rippling curtains of tinted silk frozen into everlasting beauty, rushing multicolored flames shooting upward to mingle with a forest of glittering ice blades that slant down from the vaulted roof." The Caverns are a one day side trip from El Paso on the routes of our Sunset Limited and Golden State Limited.

CRATER LAKE

The explorer who stumbled suddenly upon this lake was stricken speechless. You will be, too, for no words can describe the *blue* of Crater Lake. It's like a giant pot of bluing. Crater Lake is a short side trip by motor coach from Klamath Falls, on our Cascade line, or Medford, on our Siskiyou line.

THE BIG TREES

Their immense size is not what you'll remember longest about the Big Trees. You'll remember the moment when you first stood in their shadows and hesitated to speak above a whisper. It's like being in a cathedral, in the presence of the oldest, largest living things on earth. You can see giant Redwoods on the Redwood Empire Tour, which any railroad agent will include in your roundtrip ticket to California.

AGUA CALIENTE

En route to San Diego, our line dips south through the spectacular Carriso Gorge to Agua Caliente in Old Mexico. Famed for its casino and race track, Agua Caliente is one of the West's most popular resorts. Here you can nearly always see Hollywood moving picture stars at play. Agua Caliente is on our Sunset and Golden State Routes. Through Pullman service on the Golden State Limited from Chicago.

MAIL THE COUPON

O. P. BARTLETT, Dept. O-6, 310 So. Michigan Blvd., Chicago. Send me information on a trip to_____

I plan to leave about_____and will have____ days for my trip. There will be_____persons in my party. Send me literature on—

☐ PACIFIC COAST ☐ MEXICO

Name _____

Address_____City_____

☐ *I would like to check my automobile to California.*

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
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Banff Lake Louise and Emerald Lake *in the* CANADIAN ROCKIES

1 Banff Springs Hotel and the broad Bow Valley.
2 Lake Louise from the lawn in front of the Chateau.
3 The central Chalet at Emerald Lake.

SEE ALL THREE!

Popular Low-Cost All-Expense Tours Provide Grand Adventuring

● Here's an inexpensive way to have your Banff-land adventure this year! Three low-cost tours offer you a complete experience in this glorious mile-high playground.

Stay at palatial Banff Springs Hotel, lovely Chateau Lake Louise and Swiss-like Emerald Lake Chalet. See the spectacular scenery of two great Canadian Parks as you motor 126 miles in big modern open buses.

Swim in warm sulphur or clear fresh-water pools, fish, play tennis, hike, dance to enchanting music, golf at Banff for nominal green fees. Marvelous meals. Interesting companions. Study these tours. Ask for full information. Plan to go this year while prices continue at bargain levels!

BARGAIN TOURS

4 DAYS... 1 day at Banff, 2 days at Lake Louise, 1 day at Emerald Lake. *All Expenses* **$50**

5 DAYS... 1 day at Banff, 2 days at Lake Louise, 2 days at Emerald Lake. *All Expenses* **$60**

6 DAYS... 2 days at Banff, 2 days at Lake Louise, 2 days at Emerald Lake. *All Expenses* **$70**

Tours Begin at Banff or Field

All are first class. All include transportation from Banff to Field (or Field to Banff), lodging, meals, 126 miles of motoring. Add rail fare to Banff (or Field). Stop-Overs on payment of following daily rates for Room and Meals: Banff Springs Hotel—$9.00; Chateau Lake Louise—$8.00; Emerald Lake Chalet—$7.00.

Banff Springs Hotel opens June 13, others June 22—All close September 10—Low Summer Round Trip Rail Fares (Return Limit October 31) to Banff, North Pacific Coast, California, Alaska. Also Special Short-Limit Round Trip Fares.

Canadian Pacific Hotels

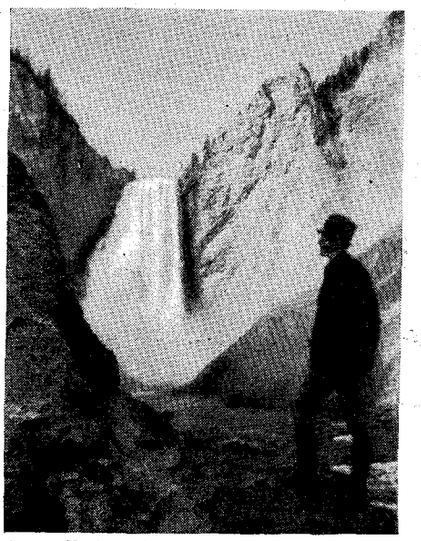
Apply Travel Agent—or Mgr. Banff Springs Hotel, BANFF, Alta.—*or* Canadian Pacific Offices, *including:*

NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA DETROIT
LOS ANGELES CLEVELAND ST. LOUIS BOSTON
PITTSBURGH SAN FRANCISCO MILWAUKEE BUFFALO
WASHINGTON, D. C. MINNEAPOLIS CINCINNATI
ATLANTA ST. PAUL TORONTO MONTREAL
OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

America Offers Variety in Vacations

Major Problem for Summer Tourist Is Not Trying to Find Place to Go, but in Choosing Where to Go

The American vacationist never lacks variety for his summer recreation. The major problem is not trying to find a place to go, but in choosing where to go. It may be the seashore of the Atlantic, or the Pacific; or the soft, wooded mountains of New England, or the "Smokies," in the Southeast; or the lake districts of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; the Rockies, the Southwest, with its Spanish influence; the French atmosphere of Louisiana, or the large parks of the West.



Courtesy Northern Pacific Railway

Great Falls of the Yellowstone

In New England is the charm of living that is old. From the sand dunes of Cape Cod to the woods and lakes of Maine, from the rocky coast on the East to the dreamy, languid country of the Berkshires and the Green Mountains, the vacationist will find variety enough to freshen his city nerves. Arctic currents, melting glaciers, and the Atlantic have carved out Maine's jagged coast-line in 2,468 miles of bays, inlets, coves, and beaches. More than 2,500 lakes and ponds and 5,000 rivers and streams with salmon, trout, togue, bass, and pickerel await the fisherman. Partridge, woodcock, deer, black bear, ducks, and geese bring the hunter to Maine in the hunting season.

New Hampshire is New England's mountain region, the oldest mountains on the continent, the summits of which were rounded by glaciers and frost. In the Franconia Range are "The Great Stone Face," and Franconia Notch, with the famous Flume and foot-bridge; Pinkham Notch leads up to Mt. Washington; there is skiing in Tuckerman Ridge in July; and hikers still climb Mt. Monadnock. There is fishing in lakes and streams and swimming at Rye and Hampton Beaches.

Vermont lies between the Connecticut River, on the east, and Lake Champlain, on the west, while in the center of the State are the beautiful Green Mountains. More than 700 miles of bridle paths offer the vacationist an enjoyable summer of riding.

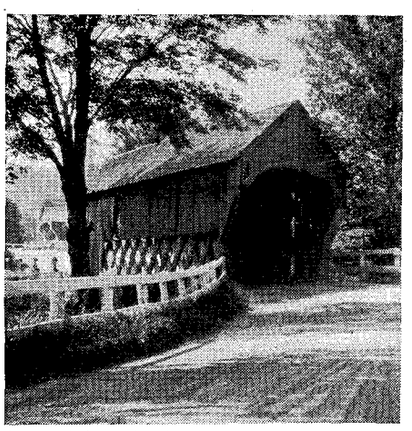
Massachusetts attracts the visitor for its historical landmarks, but it is an ideal summer resort. Cape Cod is the Mekka for people whose families have gone "down the Cape" for generations for swimming, yachting, golf, tennis, riding, and the famous summer theaters at Dennis, Falmouth, and Provincetown. The North Shore is equally famous—Revere Beach, Swampscott, Marblehead, yachting center of the East; polo at Hamilton, Manchester, and Magnolia; the fishing town of Gloucester and the artist colony at Rockport. Inland, in the Berkshires, is the country life of farms and hills and Stockbridge's excellent summer theater.

Not Only New York City

Litchfield Hills, a country of up-ended fields and ridges, with streams, falls, lakes, wild gardens, and old Colonial homes is the vacation land of Connecticut. Westport and surrounding towns are the summer colonies of artists and writers.

The smallest State in the Union, Rhode Island, has the aristocrat of summer resorts, Newport, famous for its twelve-mile drive lined with magnificent estates and Bailey's Beach. American polo had its start at Newport, and the horse-show is an annual affair. The Newport Casino Tournament is one of the leading tennis events of the year, and the America's Cup yachts have their base in Newport Harbor, racing just outside of Newport.

New York State is noted for something more than New York City. Upper New York State is a vacationist's paradise. The Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River; Lake George, and Lake Champlain; Saratoga, with racing in full sway in August; Lake Placid, as excellent a summer resort as it is a winter playground; the Catskills, home of Rip Van Winkle, and the Palisades are abundant in every requirement for the vacationist's rest or recreation.



Vermont Publicity Department

Covered bridges near North Springfield, Vermont

In the South there are the quiet, picturesque cities of Charleston, South Caro-

(Continued on page 46)

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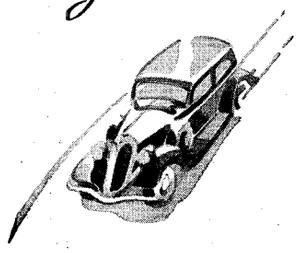
Québec
gai et charmant



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Then come to *Québec* this summer! Strike out of the new 1,000 mile highway along the *St. Lawrence to Gaspé: see the Laurentians, Québec's glorious "Lake District"* . . . home of the fighting trout. Bargain for treasures of handicraft in villages where the hum of the spinning wheel can still be heard. *Visit Montréal . . . historic Old Québec . . . Trois-Rivières.* Explore the valley of the St. Maurice . . . bustling Lac St. Jean.

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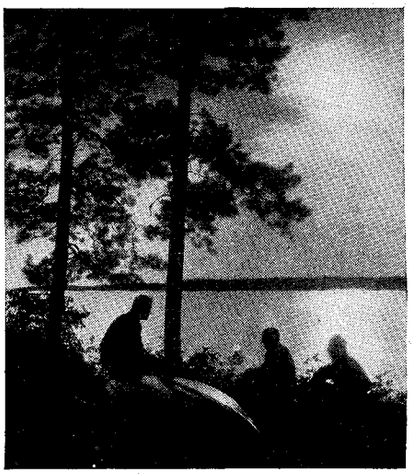
Canada Offers Extensive Attractions to Tourists

A network of inland waterways, vast areas of forests, and some of the world's finest mountains, comprise Canada's extensive vacation-land. Thousands of Americans trek annually into the neighboring country to the north to camp, fish, and hunt. In the east, in the Province of Quebec, along the St. Lawrence, there is much to remind one of the Old World. The French quarters and villages are rich in historic atmosphere and color, while New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, abound in recreational facilities. On the west coast of British Columbia is one of the finest playgrounds on the continent, while the Canadian Rockies are known for their unrivaled beauty. The Province of Ontario will draw large numbers of Americans who are including the Chicago fair in their itinerary.



Courtesy, Ontario Tourist Bureau

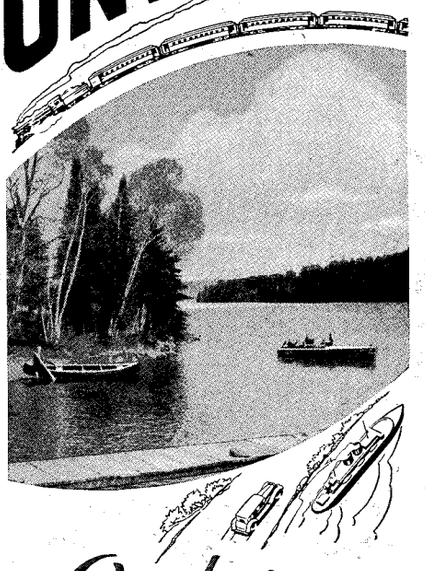
A Western Ontario sunset

Canada possesses an excellent national park system. Jasper National Park, in Alberta, is the world's largest playground, and its 4,200-square-mile area is in the heart of the famed Rocky Mountain territory. For many years it has been a Mekka of American vacationists. Other large parks include Banff, in Alberta, of 2,585 square miles; Prince Albert Park, in Saskatchewan, with 1,869 square miles in its boundaries, and Riding Mountain Park, in Manitoba, 1,148 square miles. Algonquin and Laurentides Parks are in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, respectively.

The 1934 Canadian visitor also will be attracted by historical and sports events. Toronto will celebrate its centennial on July 2-4, August 4-6, and August 24-September 8. July 1 is Dominion Day, with numerous celebrations, and during the month of July celebrations of the landing of Jacques Cartier will be held in Quebec and in Gaspé. The Jockey Club horse-races will be held at Hamilton, Ontario, August 2-9, and the Canadian Henley races at St. Catherine's, Ontario, August 6.

Other events include the Exhibition and Stampede at Calgary, Alberta, July 9-14, a revival of frontier days; the Indian festival of music and folk-ways of tribal tradition at Banff, August 17-19; the annual Prince of Wales Golf Tournament, Banff Springs, August 20-25.

ONTARIO



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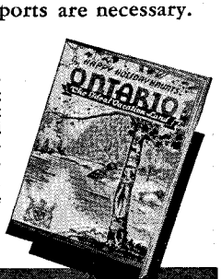

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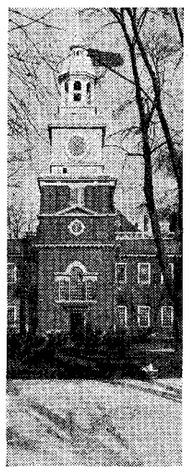
Traveling Over Epic America

Nation's History, No Longer Merely Between Dusty Covers, Sweeps Across Continent in Unique, Panoramic Touring-Ground

By Sarah Comstock

The history of the United States used to be shut inside dusty book-covers and cob-webbed on library shelves. That day is past. In 1934 one hops into bus, motor-car, Pullman, or plane, and, with a sweep and a swoop, covers the American epic on wheels, wings, or two legs. Our national history no longer is a volume; it is a traveling-ground.

One may jump from the pueblo dwellings in New Mexico, at the end of a wild trail to their overhanging cliff, to enter the prim, wistaria-clad home of "Dorothy Q." in Massachusetts. The tourist may view the relics of Benjamin Franklin, printer; of Bridget Bishop, witch; and Buffalo Bill, cowboy—all within a few days' travel. Time and measured space go shooting off into nothingness; by the magic of modern transportation the traveler leaps from the period of Connecticut Blue Laws, when it was forbidden even that a man kiss his wife on Sunday, into the most magnificently lawless, "wild and wooly" days of all American history—the days of the cowboy on the plains.



Independence Hall, Philadelphia

Museums of the Past

The report of a recent survey made by the American Association of Museums, at Washington, showed that more than 600 historic buildings now are being used as museums to display treasures of one sort or another associated with the past.

The northeastern part of the country is chiefly associated with Colonial and Revolutionary chapters. At Salem one relives the witchcraft panic of 1692, and sees the hill where the victims were hanged. At old Griffin's Wharf, in Boston, the traveler begins the War for Independence with the Tea Party; follows Paul Revere on his ride to Lexington, visits Bunker Hill and hears the shouts of patriot farmers as they drive down the redcoats in topsy-turvy flight. New England is teeming with the heroism, the bloodshed and victories of the seventeen-seventies.

In New York State the sight-seer can drive over the Saratoga and nearby battle-fields, thanks to an extensive project which the State has been carrying on, making roads and restoring landmarks that the traveler may trace the Burgoyne Campaign and events connected with it, including the Mohawk Valley March of Herkimer to Fort Schuyler. Also in this State is Fort Ticonderoga, with its twenty-four-pounders, its flag bastion, its museum, and the gate through which Ethan Allen furiously charged with his "Green Mountain Boys." Down along the Hudson the tourist pauses at Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh; at Stony Point, where "Mad Anthony" stormed the height above the gorge; one traces the Battle of Monmouth, in New Jersey, recalls Molly Pitcher and sees the very meeting-house where the crowd sat on the roof to watch the fight. Still beyond, Trenton offers the beautifully-parked Crossing of the Delaware.

History in the South

From the Liberty Bell, outward, historic paths in Philadelphia dart like rays. Independence Square, with its State House planned by Alexander Hamilton; Carpenters' Hall, where the Continental Congress first met; many famous old churches and houses, are within the city. Beyond lies Germantown, of battle memories and relics, even to the shop-worn pair of lions which saw the Continentals storm the Chew House which they guarded. The Brandywine Battle-field is full of natural beauty in its untamed stretches; Valley Forge perhaps is the most interesting and highly-developed scene connected with Revolutionary history—from its "soldier's hut" to its Washington Memorial.

The South covers a long stretch of history. Virginia is overflowing with memories of Colonial and Revolutionary days. Here is Wakefield, with Washington's Birthplace, where the bricks used for rebuilding have been made by hand from the native clay; his luxurious home at Mount Vernon; Alexandria, with the church and pew where he said his prayers, and the great restoration project of Williamsburg.

In Maryland, one sees Fort McHenry, birthplace of "The Star-Spangled Banner." There, too, is Antietam Battle-field. This and other outstanding scenes of the War Between the States now are administered as national parks by the War Department; among them are Chickamauga and Chattanooga, in Georgia and Tennessee; Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania, in Virginia, and the famous Gettysburg region in Pennsylvania, said to be the best-marked battle-field in the world. Mississippi shows the scene of the siege of Vicksburg; Tennessee tells the Shiloh story.

Courtesy of the All-Year Club of Southern California

Santa Barbara Mission

But the South's memories date far back of the days when North America's English-

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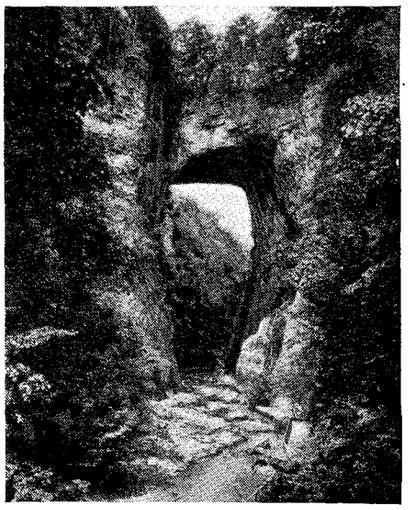
speaking ancestors came over and got into "no end of a scrap." In Florida the Spanish thread is picked up. Fort Marion and Fort Matanzas are relics of Spain's New World, and the traveler may see much more of Old Spain in the States farther west. A unique old-world picture still remains in the French quarter of New Orleans.

Scattered over the Middle States and their neighbors are historic sites of importance, many of them administered as national parks, or national monuments. Picked up here and there upon the map are: In Kentucky (Hodgenville), the log-cabin and farm where Lincoln was born; the grave of Captain Meriwether Lewis of



Courtesy of Norfolk & Western Railway

Natural Bridge, Virginia

the Lewis and Clark Expedition, to be seen in Tennessee; Scotts Bluff, in Nebraska, where many trails of Westward-Ho pioneers converged; the Custer Battle-field, in Montana.

The prehistoric picture perhaps is the most remarkable of the whole panorama. The National Park Service is largely responsible for preserving some of the most precious ruins of early Indian tribes. In New Mexico, one see the Pueblo ruins containing 500 rooms. Those of Chaco Cañon display communal houses. In those of Bandelier are found the tools, implements, and household equipment, of the past, restored carefully. Arizona carries on the tale: here are the famous Casa Grande ruins; here is Montezuma Castle, a huge dwelling built in a niche in the face of a vertical cliff; here is Wupatki, with its homes of the ancestors of to-day's Hopis.

And here, from New Mexico, on to the Coast, is picked up again that thread of Spanish weaving caught in Florida. In the Southwest lies the great center of the New Spain story; from the moment one enters Santa Fé, called America's oldest city, one knows that Spain still lives within the United States.

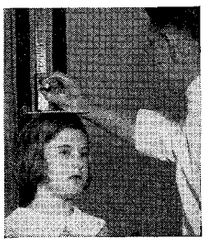
El Camino Real, in California, is one of America's most splendid roads, and its historic charm lies in tracing the travels of the Spanish Padres as they went about establishing missions. San Gabriel, San Luis Obispo, San Juan Capistrano, and Santa Barbara are among the most famous.

Tooth decay reduced 57% with fresh Orange and Lemon Juice

Gum troubles decreased 83%—children's rate of growth greatly improved—as scientists make "the most comprehensive study of child nutrition on record"

341 Mooseheart children were chosen by scientists as typical American boys and girls —well-cared-for, well-fed.

AT MOOSEHEART, famous City of Childhood, 1400 children live complete and happy lives of play and study. Their diet and dental care are beyond the usual.



Children who were underweight made extra gains in height and weight during their first year on fresh orange and lemon juice.

From these were chosen 341 typical American boys and girls aged 10 to 17 for the 3½-year study of child nutrition reported in the monograph and free booklet below.

The first year they received their usual diet. By all previous standards it was excellent: milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits, meats, cereals and sundries. But like other American diets *it did not prevent frequent gum troubles and new cavities.*

The second year two 8-oz. glasses of fresh Sunkist Orange juice with the juice of half a lemon in each were added to the daily diet. Less than half as many children had new cavities this year. Gum troubles lessened 83%. And the *rate of growth* was vastly improved.

The final eighteen months the amount of fresh orange juice was reduced to three ounces daily. This amount *aided growth*, but gum troubles and decay returned.

What this means to you

Small amounts of fresh orange and lemon juice are valuable in the diet because they supply the four known protective food essentials which help to keep the body youthfully vigorous—vitamins A, B, C, and calcium.

But much greater protection is afforded by two full-sized glasses a day. And since vitamin C, one of the essentials, is not stored in the body, it is recommended that one glass be taken at breakfast and the other later in the day.

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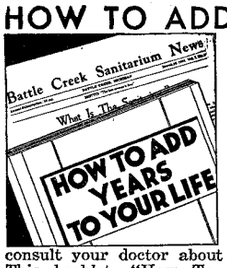

The way to increase life expectancy is to have periodic physical examinations by your doctor. If your condition requires institutional care and a corrective health program under the watchful scrutiny of a group of specialists, consult your doctor about Battle Creek. This booklet, "How To Add Years To Your Life," and also the next six issues of Battle Creek Sanitarium News will be sent for 10c, coin or stamps, to cover partial mailing costs.

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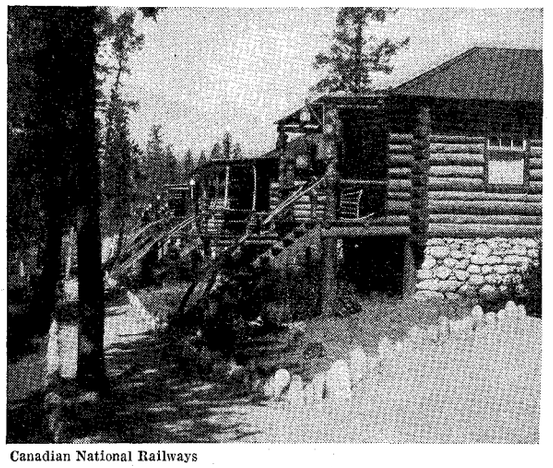
Overnight Rest-Cabins Spreading

Tour-Conscious Americans Will Find Improved Roads and Highways and Better Facilities at Wayside Shelters for Motorists

By Henry Schmidt, Jr.

Tour-conscious Americans who love to roam about the nation in automobiles this year will find improved roads and highways, and greater hospitality from proprietors of motor camps. No longer does the prospective tourist, scanning his maps, have to plan on reaching a definite goal by nightfall, lest he find himself without lodging. On the contrary, spotted throughout the nation on the highways and byways, one now finds many clusters of overnight rest-cabins where he can drive in, park free, and obtain a night's lodging. For prices which surprize and please him, he can enjoy the country atmosphere, and, in many cases, city conveniences.



Canadian National Railways

Log bungalows in Jasper National Park, Alberta

Not long ago these cabins were mere curiosities, regarded with skepticism by most motor travelers. Such great strides have been made in this new industry that it has assumed real proportions. The latest figures show that there are approximately 30,000 establishments with a total of more than 250,000 cabins, representing an investment of more than $250,000,000, and serving approximately 30,000,000 guests annually.

One of the few oases of the depression, this business has thrived on hard times and limited purchasing power. Americans refuse to sacrifice their motor-vehicles to economy, and, while rail travel has suffered, the number of automobiles in use has held up steadily. Consequently, rest-cabin proprietors offering decent lodging and attractive prices have been tapping a steady flow of income from "Americans on wheels."

Camps Started Crudely

These tourist camps, started crudely with rows of jerry-built shacks, gradually are becoming more attractive. They are being run in a better manner and are drawing a more selective group of guests. Many already have reached high standards for comfort and appeal.

Except in a few instances, leaders of this industry are local proprietors, farmers, at first irate at having cement highways cut through their acres, who now are discovering that roads offer golden opportunities in contrast to the poor outlook for crops. An easy expansion of their activities, they discovered an unsolicited market and ready facilities to meet it. Nearby was inexpensive lumber with which to build cabins; sons and daughters comprised the labor supply. So the farmer easily could build half a dozen huts on his own property, invest a little money in furnishings and equipment, hang out a sign, and do business with a low overhead.

After an innocent start, this side-line developed into a major business. The proprietor reasoned: if his guests have toured all day, they are tired and want comfort; if they stay overnight, they must eat, so why not build a restaurant? His guests come in automobiles, so why not sell them gasoline? After long touring, cars need attention, garages are scarce out in the country, so why not put up a small garage? A lake is nearby, the location is attractive, so why should all his guests move on the next morning? Make them stay, rent them boats, sell them fishing tackle. Or, why not attract week-enders? Build a lounge, buy a phonograph, and let them dance.

The result of this logical progress is a great many ideally-located camps with every manner of convenience: bell-hop, maid, and laundry service; attached garage, central restaurant, and community house; gas heat and electric refrigeration; kitchenette with colored dishes, pots, and silverware; tiled bathroom with bath and shower, hot and cold water; comfortable twin beds, with soft mattresses, and wool blankets. Outside, one often finds a private seashore bathing beach, or lake; playgrounds, tennis courts, or small golf course. From overnight hut to country resort!

Alaska's Lure

Alaska, land of hidden gold, wild mountain peaks and forests, and varied civilizations mingling together, draws countless visitors. Mt. McKinley National Park, with the loftiest peak on the North American continent, Mt. McKinley, is south of Fairbanks, famed mining city.

Skagway, starting-point for the gold trail of '98, leads into the Yukon and Dawson City by rail and water through the White Horse Rapids and Lake LeBarge, the setting of Robert W. Service's poem, "The Cremation of Sam McGee." The summer Yukon route into the heart of the Klondike is a land of greenery and wild flowers.

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National Parks: Nature in Primeval Mood

(Continued from page 34)

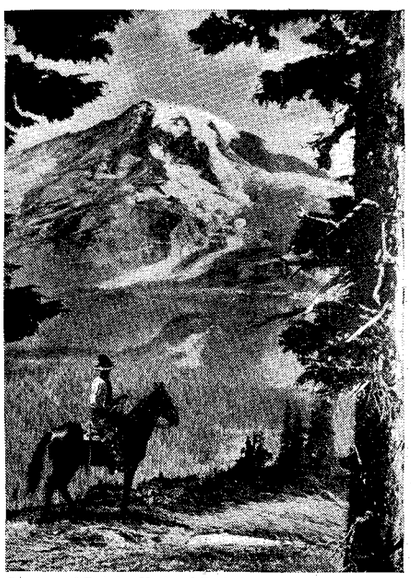
blue Crater Lake in the extinct volcano, Mt. Mazama, the top of which caved in, forming a huge hole, the walls rising sheer 2,000 feet. Wizard Island, an extinct volcano of curiously-carved lava, rises above the water, a companion to the Phantom Ship, a body of lava which gives the illusion of a ship under sail, disappearing from sight when the light rays strike the lake at certain angles.

Lassen National Park has the only active volcano, Lassen Peak, in the United States. Silent for 200 years, it suddenly came to life in 1914, with its greatest eruption in 1915, the gaseous blast rushing down the valley, withering every living thing.

For prodigality of beauty, no park surpasses Yosemite. Upper Yosemite Falls drop 1,430 feet and Lower Yosemite, 320; beautiful Bridal Veil is 620 feet high; and Ribbon Falls, the largest, roars down 1,612 feet. Numerous granite masses rise sheer above the valley, famous El Capitan towering 3,604 feet, and the highest, Clouds Rest, 5,964 feet. Dominating the peaks, domes, and falls, far above the valley, cut down through rock by the Yellowstone Glacier, and the Merced River, stands Half Dome, a mythical Indian turned to stone. Through the Hetch Hetchy Valley, the Tuolumne River runs its wild and swirling course into Waterwheel Fall, where the rushing river strikes projecting rocks shooting out arcs of water twenty feet high. In the groves of giant sequoias is Grizzly Giant, 29.6 feet in diameter and 204 feet tall, a vigorous, young sapling when the Trojan Wars were fought and the Israelites had begun their arduous exodus from Egypt.

Giant Sequoias

Most famous of the giant sequoias are found in General Grant and Sequoia National Parks. These massive trees differ from the redwoods on the Coast Range, which are smaller. In General Grant National Park is the General Grant Tree, 40.3 feet in diameter and 266 feet high. The General Grant in Sequoia National Park is 36.5 feet in diameter and 272 feet tall, the largest and oldest living thing. More than 314 lakes, forty peaks more than 13,000 feet in height, numerous falls, plentiful animal, bird, and plant life are found in these wooded parks. Mt. Whitney, east of Sequoia, 14,496 feet above sea level, is the highest peak in the United States.



Courtesy of Rainier National Park Company

Mt. Rainier

Vivid color is the keynote in Bryce and Zion National Parks. Bryce Cañon is an amphitheater of fantastically eroded pinnacles of startling color. Two stone masses, West Temple and The Watchman, guard the entrance to Zion Park. The deep red of Vermilion Cliff is the prevailing color. In Zion Park are two of nature's eccentricities, El Gobernador, the most remarkable monolith in the region, and the natural bridge.

One of nature's most magnificent displays is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. This mighty, mile-deep chasm is from four to eighteen miles across. Fifty of its 217 miles are in the park. The cañon walls have been carved by ageless erosion into fretted surfaces of blues, grays, mauves, and reds, changing color with the changing seasons and the rising and setting sun.

The rock-ribbed homes of the cliff-dwellers are found in the Mesa Verde National Park, cut into the sides of the Mesa Verde Plateau, a table-land fifteen miles long and eight miles wide covered with stunted cedars and piñon trees. The Cliff Palace and Spruce Tree House are the earliest examples of community living in the United States. Original in the art crafts, and deeply religious, the cliff-dwellers left an example of their houses of worship in the Sun Temple.

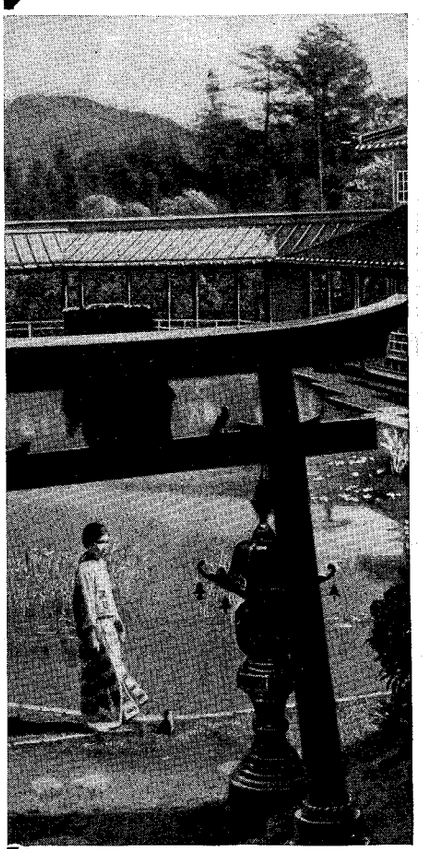
The Carlsbad Cavern National Park has the largest series of underground corridors. The Big Room is 4,000 feet long, 625 feet wide, and 300 feet high. Huge stalactites and stalagmites transform the rooms into cathedral-like naves. The Giant Dome, a limestone accumulation, sixty-two feet tall and sixteen feet in diameter, is more than 60,000,000 years old. Seven of the thirty-two miles of the explored passageways have been opened for inspection. Food is served in a room 750 feet underground. The most spectacular sight about the cavern is the eerie exodus of 3,000,000 bats on their nocturnal forage for food.

The oldest park is Hot Springs, Arkansas, where Indians came to enjoy the recuperative power of the hot baths. The limestone caverns of Wind Cavern National Park, in the Black Hills of South Dakota; curative springs in Platt National Park; Acadia National Park, in Maine; Mt. McKinley National Park, in Alaska; and Hawaii National Park, with the burning lava lake in the pit of Kilauea crater, attract many holiday-makers.

The vacationist need not limit his time to national parks, for there are countless county and State parks throughout the country, and about thirty-two national monuments preserved for their historical significance or their interest as natural phenomena, are maintained for the benefit of the visitor.

JAPAN

THE TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY OF A DECADE



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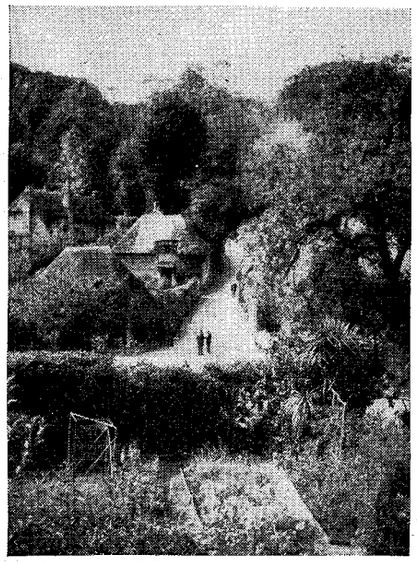
Reliving History in the British Isles

England Expects Record Number of Tourists; Scotland Calls Its "Ain Folk"; Ireland Adds Modern Comfort to Her Storied Charms

England expects a record number of tourists this summer, according to recent reports from abroad. There are more settled political conditions than anywhere on the Continent, and the British currency, while slightly above par in relation to the American, still is close to the normal rate of exchange.

Any description of the lure of England necessarily must begin with a mention of London, a city of which one experienced traveler declared that he knew of no other which "exercises so great a charm, which reveals at each turn so many interesting phases, whose streets are, if you care to examine them closely, so full of cosmopolitan life, whose very bricks and mortar breathe such history."



Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland

Cockington Village in Devonshire

Outside London improvements have been made in many hotels throughout England, with a view toward making travel more pleasant for the visitor. Internal air-lines have been developed so that comparatively short distances between important centers will be covered so easily that virtually every part of the kingdom will be within one day's round-trip journey from London. Another innovation is that of the "land cruises" run by railways at an inclusive price and covering a remarkable number of interesting places.

Scotland

Scotland, to the north, is a country which is said to command the devotion of its sons and daughters more than any other land in the world. Scotsmen will tell you that "while Providence made Scotland beautiful, Scotsmen made it great." Glasgow and Edinburgh are its two principal cities. The former has a twelfth-century cathedral and many other associations with the past, but is a modern city. Edinburgh, which is declared to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world, is situated on a series of ridges.

South of Edinburgh is Melrose Abbey, where one finds the most wonderful views in all Scotland. It was built in the twelfth century and rebuilt in the fourteenth by Robert the Bruce, whose heart is buried there. There are many parts of the country which have historical associations, and parts of Scotland are dotted thickly with castles, manors, abbeys, towers, and fortresses which date back to the year 1000.

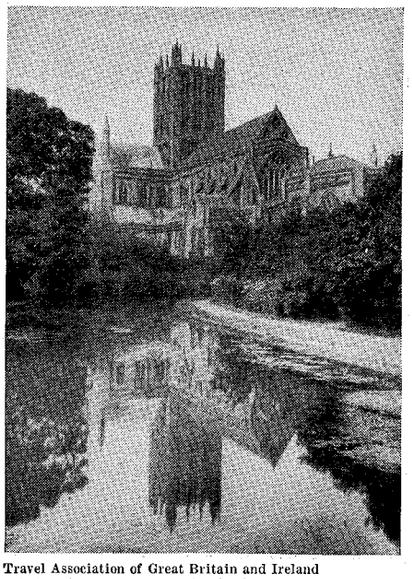
Scotland, too, provides as great a wealth of opportunities to sportsmen as any other land of equal area in the world. Here are a score of the most famous golf courses in the world, in the country where the game originated. Grouse shooting is popular and the fishing is declared to be unexcelled anywhere.

Ireland

It is not hard to understand why Ireland, the Emerald Isle, has been a favorite for tourist travel, considering how widely the charms of that land have been advertised in song and story. Few countries have made as rapid strides in recent years in providing for the comforts of tourists.

To reach Ireland is easy enough even if one's ship does not touch at an Irish port, as the journey from London is not difficult. The cities, the picturesque countryside, and the monuments of the romantic history of the Irish race all are equally interesting to the visitor. Dublin and Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and many other cities will be ample reward for visitors who seek them out.

Events in England include the spectacular military tattoo at Aldershot, not far from London, from June 16 to 19 and on June 23; the Royal Air Force display at Hendon, on June 30; the historical pageant and tercentenary of Milton's "Masque of Comus" at Ludlow, Shropshire, from July 2 to 6, and the Malvern Dramatic Festival, at Malvern, from July 23 to August 11.



Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland

Wells Cathedral, England

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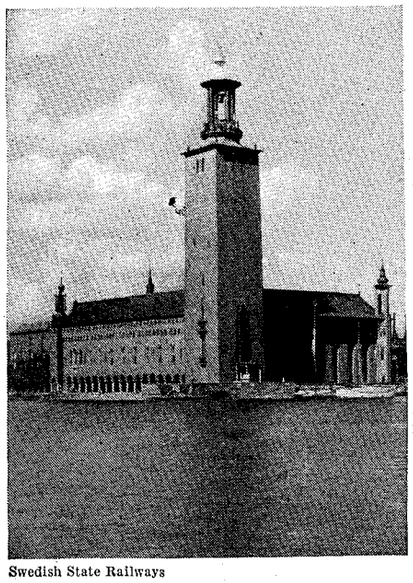
Land of the Midnight Sun

Those who never have visited the Land of the Midnight Sun have a treat in store for them if they are planning to go to Scandinavia this summer. Either by cruise, or tour, or by traveling independently in small coastal boats along Norway's rugged coast, the Midnight Sun will be visible above the Arctic Circle from June to late in July. At the North Cape it is visible from May 12 to July 31, and in Abisko, Sweden, a convenient stopping place in Lapland on the northern Narvik-Stockholm railroad, the sun is visible continuously from June until July 15.

The four countries of Scandinavia—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland—provide new thrills for the traveler who always



Swedish State Railways

Stockholm Town Hall

has gone to the more frequented countries to the south. Norway, with its fiords, mountains, and small fishing villages, has scenery not found anywhere else on the globe. The railroad journey from Bergen on the west, to the capital of Oslo, is an unforgettable trip.

Sweden is a country of good food, measured living, and abundant playgrounds. The capital, Stockholm, is one of the most attractive centers in all of Europe in the summer time. The Gota Canal takes one through the heart of the charming farming country. Visby, the "Lost City" of the Baltic, will present an historical festival from July 14 to 24. Stockholm's summer opera season opens on August 1.

Few European travelers have included Finland in their trips in the past because of its isolation on the eastern side of the Baltic. Those who want adventure in the forests and lakes of the northland will find it here. Helsingfors, the capital, is a bustling, modern city.

Denmark is well known, for many Americans pass their summers in Copenhagen. Elsinore, with its famous castle where Hamlet walked; Frederiksborg, with its magnificent art treasures, and the cathedral of Roskilde, where lie the remains of Danish kings, all are easily accessible.

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French Line

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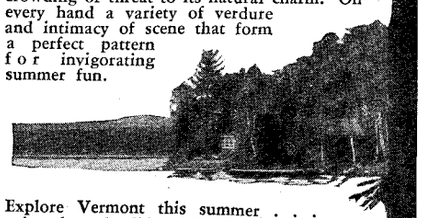

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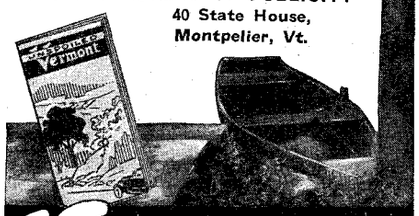

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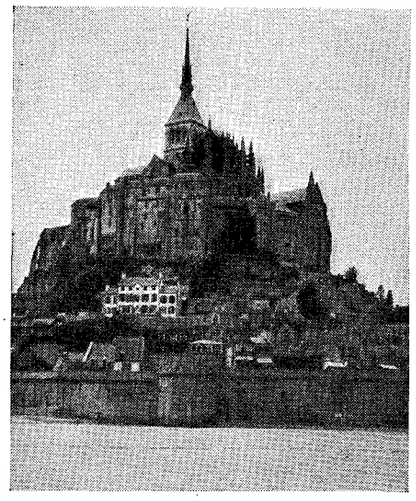
"The Continent's" Perennial Allure

European Nations Offer Many New Inducements to Americans; Railroads and Hotels Cut Rates, Win Great Response

That part of Europe known as "The Continent" — France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria— is offering many inducements for the American tourist this summer. Railroads and hotels have slashed their rates, and are finding a ready response in this country. All-expense tours apparently will be more popular than ever before, since it is here that the tourist is able to economize in expenditures.



Mont Saint Michel, France, at Low Tide

France has innumerable attractions. Paris, with hundreds of street cafés, numerous art galleries and churches, famed restaurants and parks, will be included in almost every tourist's itinerary. Particularly in the warm summer evenings this capital is an excellent spot for a pleasant holiday. If the visitors prefer resorts, there are Deauville, on the north, and the Riviera, on the south. Normandy, with its picturesque villages; Carcassone, the walled city in the Pyrenees; Rouen, Rheims, Chartres, and Amiens, with awe-inspiring cathedrals, all have allure for the traveler.

To the northeast lies Belgium, with its widely known cities of Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent, all noted for art, churches, music, and buildings. The Belgian watering spot is Ostend. Next to this small country, where the battle-fields attract large numbers of visitors annually, is Holland, with its quaint Dutch cities. The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Haarlem, are usually included in the tours, with side trips to small villages where the natives still wear picturesque costumes and wooden shoes.

Passion Play Attracts

The outstanding attraction in Germany this summer is the famous Oberammergau Passion Play, which is celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of its first performance in the small village huddled in the Bavarian Alps. In 1633, after Kasper Schisler, ill with the dreaded plague, had stolen back to his home in the village for a last glimpse of his family, and had brought the pestilence into the village of 2,000 persons, the villagers never have lapsed in their vow "to keep the Tragedy of the Passion" every ten years. Only the villagers take part in the performances. Proceeds go to defray expenses and to charities. The play will be given until September 23.

Germany also will have other festivals. The 650th anniversary celebrations of the world-famous legends of the Pied Piper of Hamelin will be celebrated at Hamelin from June 24 to July 2 with a series of plays, processions, and festivities. At Bayreuth, the Wagner festival plays will be given from July 22 to August 23, and at Munich, the lovely Bavarian capital, the Wagner-Mozart plays will be presented from July 8 to August 17. The Heidelberg festivals, always popular with visitors, will run from July 16 to August 15. Berlin, Dresden, Nuremberg, the Black Forest, and the Rhine cities will draw many travelers.

Romantic Italy Calls

In Austria, the Salzburg opera and concert season will open on July 28 and continue until September 2, with Max Reinhardt and others directing. Vienna, the capital, and the hundreds of resorts nestled in the Austrian Alps, are preparing for large numbers of visitors. Austria also has opened game preserves to foreigners. Budapest, in Hungary, will celebrate Saint Stephen's Week, beginning on August 13, with many pageants. As always, Switzerland, with the Alps and its lakes, will be a popular goal of tourists. The incomparable Swiss scenery never grows tiresome for the vacation-lover.

Then there is Italy, land of eternal sun, with literally hundreds of cities and villages of unrivaled charm. Such places as Rome, Naples, Milan, Florence, and Venice, with the island of Sicily to the south, hold endless treasures for the traveler. The Festival of Saint Peter will be held at Rome on June 29. The Italian Riviera is noted for its swimming and golf.

Royal Castle of Neuschwanstein, Bavaria

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Russia Expects Many American Tourists

The Spectacle of the Building of a Large-Scale New Economic Order Is a Magnet for Travelers From the New World

With cordial relations between the United States and Russia resumed, the Soviet authorities are expecting more American tourists this summer. Prices within the Soviet borders are on a dollar basis and are not being increased over those of last season, despite the change in the value of the dollar. Here is a land where depreciation will not make much difference to the travelers from the United States.

Tourists, for the most part, pass their time in Moscow. In contrast to Leningrad, which was, and remains, European in aspect, Moscow was, and is, predominantly Russian in appearance. It has a population of 3,500,000 and is growing more rapidly than any other large city in the world. Eight centuries of history are recorded in the Red Square's succession of monuments.

Leningrad, formerly Saint Petersburg, capital of the old Russian Empire, is easily accessible to the traveler. All the old palaces of the Czars now are open to the public and extensive collections are to be found in such famous museums as the Hermitage.

Trips on the Volga are popular with tourists. South of Moscow and north of the Crimea is the Ukraine, meeting-place of Eastern and Western cultures. The Crimea's sunny shores are washed by the warm waters of the Black Sea. Here is an enchanted land, the vacation playground of the Soviet Union. Between the Black and Caspian Seas lie the Caucasus Mountains, embracing a most amazing mixture of peoples, languages, and customs. The vast expanse of territory covered by the Soviet Union makes it impossible to compress into a few words many interesting sights.

Courtesy of Intourist, Inc.

Inside the Kremlin

Most interesting of all, however, is the spectacle of more than 160,000,000 people building a new social and economic system on a large scale.

Canada to Commemorate Cartier's Voyage to New World

The territory of Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec Province, Canada, will celebrate, this summer, the landing of Jacques Cartier, on his first voyage to the New World, somewhere near the small village of Gaspé, in 1534. A peninsula, jutting out into the north Atlantic by the mouth of the St. Lawrence, this vast territory of nearly virgin wood has streams abundant with fishing and countless fishing villages dotting the coast-line. Fur-bearing animals and wild birds offer excellent hunting to the vacationist who takes a late vacation.

Canada throughout the northeast is bound up with the early history of the Colonies to the south. Halifax, capital of Nova Scotia, founded in 1749, is full of historical associations. Truro, in a country noted for its fishing, is an excellent resort, the connecting point for Cape Breton, the famous Bras d'Or Lakes and Louisburg, once captured by the American Colonies in the early wars with France for supremacy of the North American Continent.

From Saint John, in New Brunswick Province, the vacationist may travel inland into some of the most famous hunting land in the Maritime Provinces. Primarily a hunter's vacation land, New Brunswick has many resorts for the casual vacationist who prefers fishing, camping, canoeing on countless rivers, and sports.

Up the St. Lawrence is the old town of Quebec, the only walled city in North America, with the famous Plains of Abraham where Montcalm and Wolfe fought the battle to decide French or British supremacy in North America. The old French influence remains strongly in many towns and villages of Quebec Province.

Iberia's Romantic Appeal

For romance and adventure no countries are quite so exciting as Spain and its little-traveled neighbor, Portugal. The Iberian Peninsula reflects even to-day the influx of the Moors centuries ago. The Alhambra in Granada is one of the most graceful buildings in the world.

Spain also is proud of its Romanesque and Gothic cathedrals and buildings.

For art treasures one goes to the Prado Museum in Madrid, one of the most modern of European capitals. For old hill-towns with their winding, narrow streets, one goes to Toledo and Segovia. Salamanca and Saragossa possess buildings reminiscent of ancient culture and lost power, while Barcelona, Valencia, and Tarragona have excellent situations on the Mediterranean.

Traveling west, one reaches Portugal, where life moves in the ages of long ago.

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Mexico—Land of Romance Next Door

American Tourists Enjoy Highly-Augmented Purchasing Power in Picturesque Neighboring Republic With All-Year Climate

It is forever springtime some places in Mexico. It always is summer in other places. That goes for winter, too. The visitor has a choice of an all-year season.

Two mountain ranges and two long sea coasts with intermediate altitudes make possible this option of climates for the tourist.

The current cost of sojourning in Mexico is on a bargain basis for Americans. One American dollar is interchangeable for a little more than three pesos (Mexican dollars). As Mexican prices are not generally higher than those in the United States, and, in some cases, lower, American tourists enjoy a highly-augmented purchasing power.

© Publishers Photo Service

Cathedral in Mexico City

Nor is it expensive to reach Mexico. Round trips, by rail, or water, or both, from any point in the United States may be had for as low as $250. Lower rates prevail from points nearer to the border.

Five Ancient Cultures

Five Indian cultures flourished before the coming of the white man. The Mayan ruins in Yucatan, the Aztec and Toltec temples in and near Mexico City, all offer a wealth of interest to the student of archeology.

Puebla, one of the oldest cities, is rich in Spanish colonial architecture. Later styles have not intruded severely. The many churches there contain priceless paintings, sculptures, tapestries, and hand-carved wood-work.

A wide variety of quarry awaits the sportsman. In Chihuahua and Sonora, northern States, there is big-game hunting. To the south, off the Pacific shore, there is big-game fishing. Many species of wild life abound in the mountains.

Handicraft is a heritage of the Indians. Brilliantly-hued serapes, gaily-colored pottery, delicately-hammered silverware, blown glass, dainty laces, wood-work, and straw goods may be bought reasonably almost anywhere in Mexico.

Colorful Natives

No less picturesque and colorful than their wares are the natives. Sectional costumes vary somewhat, but everywhere one may see raiment of cheerful coloring. White, of course, predominates in the tropical regions.

Visitors to the larger Mexican cities will have little trouble obtaining their national foods. Should native dishes be desired, a tasty variety of unusual foods is available. English is spoken in all tourist centers.

During the many years that Mexico was troubled by internal strife, numerous ancient shrines were permitted to deteriorate, or decay. The Federal Government now has nationalized many of them. It is salvaging the ruins and is reconstructing them to match their former glories as nearly as possible and as quickly as funds are available. Guides are being made to pass governmental examinations.

Many new conveniences are being established for the tourist. New hotels and resorts are under construction and are projected. The customs officials are instructed to offer every facility and courtesy to visitors. No passports are required from American tourists. Mexico has hung out a large welcome sign.

America Offers Variety in Vacations

(Continued from page 36)

lina, and Savannah, Georgia. The Shenandoah Valley, running from Pennsylvania to Tennessee, provides excellent motoring with numerous caverns as favorite attractions. Kentucky has its Mammoth Cave, while the Great Lakes region for a century has been a drawing card for Middle Westerners for their holidays. Minnesota has twenty-three State parks at the vacationist's disposal. Wisconsin and Michigan have utilized their hundreds of lakes for camp sites, fishing, swimming, and boating. Farther West, Denver, Salt Lake City, and Cheyenne are goals every summer for motorists. On the western slope of the Rockies is a recreational paradise.

From Vancouver down to San Diego the vacationist will find beaches, forests of giant redwoods, polo fields, golf, tennis, and bridle paths to enliven his trip to the West Coast. Seattle, flower city of the Pacific; Del Monte, polo capital; the famous beach of Long Beach, popular Palm Springs, the all-year resort of Coronado Beach, modern Los Angeles, Hollywood, Old-World San Francisco, have everything the vacationist desires. There is some of the finest game fishing in the world in the holiday spot of Catalina Island.

The Southwest, home of the earliest and most picturesque civilization in the United States, also has the most vividly colored natural scenery. Through Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado roamed the war-like Indians of the Southwest, trappers, padres, and gold-miners, creating a colorful legend. Polo fields, golf links, and health resorts abound.

Orient Awaits Travelers

The Orient will not be neglected by 1934 summer travelers, according to present indications. Japan, a land of color and charm, has an appeal of its own, particularly in the summer, when it virtually is a land of flowers. Thousands of temples, shrines, pagodas, seaside and mountain resorts, and images such as the great Buddha at Kamakura are among the attractions of the Land of the Rising Sun. Yokohama, the principal seaport of Japan, usually is the first city seen by travelers, and a short trip takes one to Tokyo, the capital.

China, a vast country, has its principal cities and the Great Wall as attractions for visitors. Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and Peiping, are favorite stops for tourists. South of China are French Indo-China, Burma, and Siam, all with lures of their own, while still farther south is the Malay Peninsula, Java, the East Indies, and such far-famed spots as Bali and Singapore. Australia, also, is included in many itineraries.

Manila in the Philippines has, in its old churches and buildings, three centuries of romance under Spanish rule. Shooting the rapids at Pagsangjan, or sports at the health resort of Baguyo, high up in the pine forests of the plateau, offer a strenuous and invigorating life.

India offers an extensive variety of travel possibilities. It is almost a continent within itself, cut off from Asia by high mountain walls. Its 320,000,000 inhabitants of many types, castes, color, and races, offer an endless number of contrasts. In the summer it is very hot everywhere except at Darjeeling and the Himalayan resorts. Most visitors go to Benares, on the Ganges, the sacred river of the Hindus.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Recreation aboard ship

The north coast of Africa will be visited by many who are seeking the grandeur of the ancient ruins of Egypt, or the historical and spiritual uplift of the Holy Land. Travel in Egypt is made convenient by Nile steamships and excellent railroad and automobile services. Jerusalem and Palestine are within easy rail travel of Egypt, while to the west lie Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco with fascinating white cities and robed inhabitants.

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Foreign Exchange Rates For Dollars Tabulated

Depreciation of the dollar will not have the detrimental effect on traveling that many persons believe. While it is true that the dollar will not bring the bargains in foreign exchange which it brought five years ago, travel experts assert that the dollar to-day has a full 100-cent purchasing power everywhere, and in many parts of the world the dollar has a greater purchasing power. The tourist, therefore, will not find foreign travel prohibitive as to cost, altho it will be necessary to exercise more judgment than heretofore.

The cost of living and travel in the "gold standard" countries is approximately the same as in the United States, and sometimes less. In countries such as Great Britain which have gone off the gold standard, the cost of living is considerably less. Altho the dollar theoretically has been reduced to approximately 60 per cent. of its former gold value, the currencies still based on gold have not risen in relation to the dollar to this extent. The dollar, therefore, is not a depreciated currency in terms of purchasing power in other countries.

To offset the impression that travel costs are high in Europe, many of the countries have slashed hotel and railroad rates as an inducement to Americans. Hotels in France have reduced rates on an average of nearly 50 per cent. German railroads have reduced fares for American visitors 60 per cent., and hotel prices are down approximately 30 per cent. In Great Britain it is said that the dollar will buy more than in the United States and the railroads there have issued cheap monthly tickets for visitors. Travel costs in Sweden, both for hotels and railroads, have been reduced from 20 to 40 per cent.

Tourists are advised to carry their funds in travelers' checks, or in letters of credit, as protection against fraud.

Rates Fluctuate

The currencies of most European and some other nations with the value at par in United States money, and recent rates of exchange, are given in the following table. Readers are warned that rates of exchange fluctuate and the table is given only to show the rate on May 28. The following currencies are quoted in dollars and cents. (Par values are indicated in parentheses):

Great Britain ($8.2397 a sovereign)	$5.10
Australia ($8.2397 a sovereign)	4.07
South Africa ($8.2397 a sovereign)	5.12

The following currencies are quoted in cents and decimals of a cent:

Austria (23.8244c. a schilling)	19.02
Belgium (23.5419c. a belga)	23.43
Czechoslovakia (5.0165c. a crown)	4.17⅛
Denmark (45.374c. a krone)	22.75
Finland (4.2642c. a finmark)	2.26
France (6.6335c. a franc)	6.60¼
Germany (40.3325c. a mark)	39.25
Hungary (29.6125c. a pengo)	29.87
Italy (8.9112c. a lira)	8.50½
Netherlands (68.056c. a florin)	67.82
Norway (45.374c. a krone)	25.60
Poland (18.9938c. a zloty)	19.00
Portugal (7.4831c. an escudo)	4.66
Spain (32.6693c. a peseta)	13.70
Switzerland (32.6693c. a franc)	32.54
Sweden (45.374c. a krona)	26.26
U.S.S.R. (87.125c. a gold ruble)	86.86

Day by day rates will be found in newspapers and should be consulted during the trip each time money is exchanged.

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AND TAKE CARE OF THE FAMILY?

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Nearly Million Miles of Paved Roads, Many Built From Federal Funds as Relief Measures, Add to Motoring Comfort

Gipsy-like, thousands of motorists this summer will pile luggage in cars and set out for country, lake, woods, or seashore. Roads have been improved to a great extent throughout the country. There are more than 900,000 miles of paved roads, and the goal of 1,000,000 miles of paved highways is within reach. In 1933, through the aid of governmental funds, 50,000 miles of roads were paved or resurfaced.

Altogether there is a total of 3,040,000 miles of highways in the United States—the State systems comprise 360,000 miles and county and local roads include 2,680,000 miles of roads. A fund of $400,000,000, available to the States under the NRA, enabled twenty States to rush road-building programs to care for the summer traffic. Federal funds will be used for the elimination of traffic hazards by constructing underpasses at grade-crossings, by-pass highways around large cities, and surfacing slopes bordering roads to prevent landslides after heavy rains.

Portland Chamber of Commerce

Crater Lake in Crater Lake National Park, Oregon

Aside from easing a limited travel purse for travel expenses, the automobile allows the vacationist to stop wherever he desires for sport or wherever he finds anything of interest. Road information is available at most gasoline stations.

By motor-car the tourist will get a close-hand view of scenery and historical landmarks, and the opportunity to stop for exploring trips afoot he could not enjoy otherwise. He also can motor easily to Canada and Mexico.

America Has Two Playgrounds, One Off Each Coast

The United States is fortunate in having two excellent playgrounds a short distance off the mainland of each coast, thus affording vacationists a short ocean trip for their holidays. Bermuda, in the Atlantic, off the eastern coast, has achieved remarkable popularity within recent years for its swimming and golfing all through the year. A record number of visitors debarked at the port of Hamilton during the winter season, and bookings indicate a steady stream of holiday-seekers this summer.

Bermuda's climate generally is conceded to be the most equable in the world. Bicycles and carriages are the only means of conveyance, as the island prohibits the use of motor-cars. Sailing is a favorite sport, while most visitors inspect the famous caverns and coral formations. In recent months amateur deep-sea diving, permitting visitors to see the sea-gardens underneath the water, has become the rage.

Off the west coast are the Hawaiian Islands, which this year are enjoying the liveliest season since 1929. Of the eight islands in the group, four—Kauai, Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii—hold special interest for the tourist. Honolulu, the principal port, is on Oahu, on which island also is the famous Waikiki beach with its vacation colony.

The largest island is Hawaii, 200 miles from Honolulu and connected through daily air-plane and frequent steamship service with its active volcanoes of Mauna Loa and Kilauea. On Maui is Haleakala, the world's largest extinct crater, and a highway to the brink will be completed this year. Kauai, called the "garden island," is approximately 100 miles from Honolulu, with its spendid beaches and cottages. All four islands have excellent golf courses.

Foreign Travel Bureaus

Some offices in New York where free travel information is provided for foreign countries are as follows:

Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 620 Fifth Avenue; Railways of France, 610 Fifth Avenue; French Government Tourist Office, 4 East Fifty-second Street; German Tourist Office, 665 Fifth Avenue; Spanish Transatlantic Line, 21 State Street; Austrian Tourist Office, 500 Fifth Avenue; Swiss Federal Railways, 475 Fifth Avenue; Italian Tourist Information Office, 745 Fifth Avenue; Czechoslovak Railways, 587 Fifth Avenue; Netherlands Railways, 405 Lexington Avenue; Danish State Railways, 280 Broadway; Swedish State Railways, 551 Fifth Avenue; Norwegian Government Railways, 115 Broad Street; Intourist, Inc. (Russia), 545 Fifth Avenue; Irish Tourist Association, 604 Fifth Avenue, and Japan Tourist Bureau, 1 Madison Avenue.

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Dogs Trained as Eyes for the Blind

Intelligent and Willing Animals Taught at New Jersey School to Lead Sightless Masters in Crowded Cities by Signaling Through Leash Attached to Leather Thong

By George W. Jones, Jr.

THE young Italian was terribly eager. He drank in every tone of the instructor's quiet voice. His sightless eyes seemed fixed on the speaker's face as he passed his sensitive fingers back and forth over the strange, weighted leather thong which had been placed in his hands.

The instructor was explaining the use of the queer-looking handle, how signals were given through it, and what the responses should be. "Now, the first thing to learn," he said, "is that there is no longer any need to feel your way along. I'll be your guide until you get the hang of it. Step right out!"

To restore sight to the incurably blind is beyond the powers of the greatest of surgeons, but we can give back to "those who walk in darkness" their freedom of movement, and, better still, release them from their constant dependence on others. This minor miracle has been achieved for more than one hundred blind men and women scattered throughout the United States. In time thousands more will be restored to spheres of usefulness and more normal living. How? By the intelligent and willing service of German shepherd dogs trained by "The Seeing Eye."

Her Master's Eyes

It is hard to believe but the dog is educated to become her blind master's eyes. She walks beside him, suiting her pace to his, keeping a steady pull on the harness, which has a short and semi-rigid handle through which she transmits a system of signals to her master.

Skilfully she guides him around any obstruction, even avoiding awnings or hanging signs against which he might strike his head.

At curbs or steps she sits down close to the edge so that they may be located by cane or foot.

If the street is clear of traffic, she leads him across carefully. If not, she holds him on the sidewalk until safety is assured. (In the five years' history of the school there has never been a serious accident. The few minor ones were caused by skidding cars, or, as in one case, by an intoxicated driver.)

She answers promptly to the commands "Forward," "Right," and "Left," and it is by these commands that she is directed by her master to take him where *he* wants to go. He merely has to count the blocks and turns to keep his sense of direction.

It started in Germany after the World War. The German Government, as part of its rehabilitation program for the war blind, adapted training methods for police dogs to this new purpose. Every blinded veteran who was not otherwise incapacitated, received a dog guide.

Mrs. Harrison Eustis, a prominent New York woman, who had been breeding German shepherd dogs for intelligence at her estate in Switzerland, became interested in the work, and wrote an article about it for a national magazine. A friend of the blind Morris Frank in Nashville, Tennessee, read the article to him and thereby set in motion the chain of circumstances which brought into being "The Seeing Eye." Mr. Frank had just finished his course of study at Vanderbilt University and was planning to devote himself to questions pertaining to the blind. He decided to go to Switzerland, and investigate the possibilities of dog guides. He took the training course, and returned to America with his dog.

"The Seeing Eye" trains dogs to lead the blind out of bondage

A Strenuous Ordeal

Realizing that American conditions are more trying than European, he tested his dog in various large cities, in the heaviest of traffic, on trains, trolleys, and buses. It was a strenuous ordeal for a young man who had not walked alone in almost five years, but he and "Buddy" came through with flying colors. Mr. Frank's verdict was and is, "Buddy is more intelligent than I am. She almost does my thinking for me."

Mr. Frank's burning desire was to share this new-found independence. He persuaded Mrs. Eustis to establish a training school in America. An ideal location was found quickly in a 50-acre estate near Morristown, New Jersey, and, in 1929, "The Seeing Eye" began its work, which, next to the invention of braille, many consider the greatest contribution yet made towards lightening the burden of blindness.

It was very recently the writer's good fortune to accompany W. H. Ebeling, director of the school, on a mile walk through the busy streets of Morristown, as we followed a blind student and his dog on their appointed daily round. They crossed three main thoroughfares and numerous other street intersections. They neatly avoided dawdling pedestrians and obstructions of various sorts. They marched briskly up and down steep and poorly-paved side streets. It was all done at a brisk walking pace, with no trace of a stumble.

Slow Steps Gone

Gone were the slow, shuffling steps and the constant tapping, outstretched cane! It might have been a man taking his dog for its daily constitutional.

This smooth performance, however, was the result of four months of preparation, three months during which the dog was trained alone, and the final month of joint training with the master she would guide.

Experiments have been conducted with many breeds, but the German shepherd dog, commonly called the police dog in America, has been found to be the most suitable, because of the combination of intelligence, size, and the sense of responsibility resulting from centuries of herding and assisting man in his daily work. So far only female dogs have been used, as they usually are gentler and more eager to please.

Dogs enter upon their training at fourteen months, at which time they have attained their full growth and left puppyhood behind.

It would be hard to overvalue what "The Seeing Eye" does for the blind men and women who come to it for help.

Now that the work of "The Seeing Eye" is becoming widely known, the demands on its services are growing prodigiously. Already there is a list of several hundred applicants patiently awaiting the time when the school will be able to enroll them.

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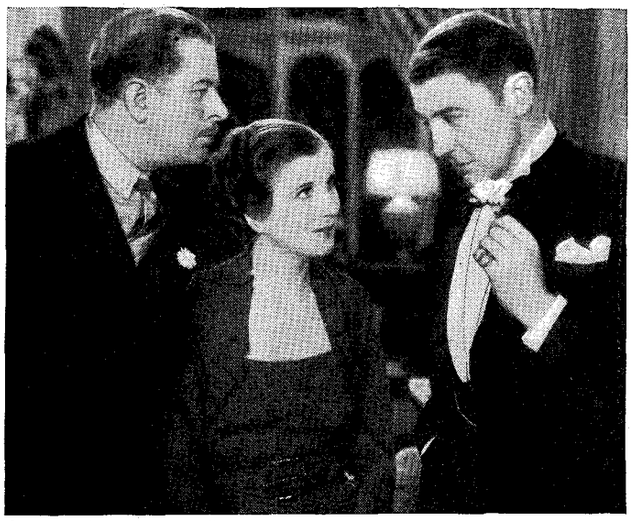
On the Current Screen

So rarely does the screen venture into the realm of drawing-room comedy successfully that a new offering of this genre always is something of an event. In the case of **Where Sinners Meet (AAA)**, Hollywood has done an excellent job on a stage success of a dozen years ago. Adapted from A. A. Milne's pleasant comedy, "The Dover Road," the screen drama is a fluent, literate and generally amusing entertainment. Retaining the best of the original dialog, the cinema has managed to mold the central idea of the play into a pattern of nicely balanced farcical situations. The ponderous whimsy and moral philosophizing of Mr. Milne are strikingly absent from the film, which is, essentially, a gallery of satirical portraits.



© 1934 RKO-Radio Pictures, Inc.

Gilbert Emery, Diana Wynyard, and Clive Brook in "Where Sinners Meet"

No small credit for the neat translation of the piece from stage to screen must go to the company. Headed by the former co-stars of "Cavalcade," Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard, the cast always is assured and frequently brilliant. As the eccentric and wealthy owner of an estate outside London, who detains eloping couples to permit them to contemplate the seamier sides of romance before taking irreparable steps, Mr. Brook gives a splendidly modulated performance which holds the entire motion-picture within its frame. Miss Wynyard is extremely attractive as the young woman who abandons one elopement only to go off on a new one with the hero of the story and Billie Burke, Reginald Owen, and Alan Mowbray are excellent as the other participants in the muddled matrimonial relationships which motivate the plot. J. Walter Ruben has staged the film handsomely and resourcefully.

At an opposite pole from the high comedy of "Where Sinners Meet" is **Now I'll Tell All, by Mrs. Arnold Rothstein (AAA).** Ostensibly woven out of the sensational career and violent death of one of New York's most notorious gamblers, the work belies its sensational title. At the hands of Edwin Burke, adapter, director, and dialog-writer of the offering, it becomes a sharply outlined and colorful portrait of a man obsessed with a desire for power through money and achieving that end by gambling on anything from the flip of a coin to a crooked prize-fight. As a biography of Arnold Rothstein, it leaves much to be desired, but as a picture of the fringe of a big metropolis's under-world it is an effective and exciting melodrama.

Spencer Tracy does one of his finest jobs of acting in the work, keeping the central character both credible and in a measure sympathetic. As a rival gambler who becomes his assassin in the climax, Robert Gleckler is suavely evil and Alice Faye is extremely proficient as a blonde torch-singer. The acting throughout would be a credit to any screen production. The fact remains, however, that it is Mr. Burke's canny arrangement of material, his selection of pungent speech for the characters, and his expert staging which give a familiar plot distinction.

* * * *

Channel Crossing (AAA)—Inspired obviously by the great British film, "Rome Express," this latest importation from England demonstrates a growing assurance in technique on the part of the studios near London. Matheson Lang is splendid as an harassed millionaire and the supporting cast is extremely good.

* * * *

Hollywood Party (AA)—A curious hodgepodge of antic goings-on, it provides interludes of hilarity with a complete lack of continuity and direction.

* * * *

Little Miss Marker (A)—The pleasantly unself-conscious acting of little Shirley Temple is about all that there is to recommend this extravagantly sentimental screen work.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, *F. P. 1, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law.	*It Happened One Night, Death Takes a Holiday, *We're Not Dressing, *Twentieth Century, Marionettes, The Crime Doctor, Double Door, *No Greater Glory, *Stingaree, Where Sinners Meet, Now I'll Tell All, by Mrs. Arnold Rothstein, Channel Crossing.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

The Boiling Point. By H. R. Knickerbocker. New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.50.

"Will war come in Europe? When?" Red-haired H. R. Knickerbocker, who won his spurs in Europe as correspondent for the Curtis-Martin newspapers of Philadelphia and New York, and now serves the Hearst press, went about Europe, observing six million men in uniform, and asked this question of the leading statesmen.

"There will be no war because there is no money," said old President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia. "No war; it is too great a risk," said the Regent of Hungary. Young King Boris of Bulgaria answered: "War is incredible so long as the generation that experienced the last war is in power." The Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia spoke hesitantly even when he made the modest statement that he thought peace safe for twelve months. Mussolini said: "Peace for ten years."

But Winston Churchill of England said: "I dread the day when the means of threatening the heart of the British Empire should pass into the hands of the Germans. That day is perhaps only a year, or perhaps eighteen months distant." Foreign Minister Barthou of France said: "A year ago I wrote that war could not possibly come in 1934. Today I could no longer express the same opinion." "It all depends on Hitler," said others. And no two agreed as to the meaning of Hitler's policy. All were nervous, afraid, as people have not been nervous and afraid in any of Europe's crises since 1914. All felt that their own nations must arm, and that the increasing armament of other nations imperiled peace.

Probably Europe will have peace for a decade; but the armaments race may bring war closer, is Mr. Knickerbocker's own judgment. He thinks that Britain holds the key; if she will ally herself openly with France, the war may be postponed indefinitely. If she lets Germany expect her to remain neutral, Germany, he says, is more likely to set the spark.

This is, perhaps, high-speed, sensational, newspaper reporting; but it is the first-hand report of a man who goes about with his ears open.

* * * *

Russia, Youth, and the Present-Day World. By Frankwood E. Williams, M.D. New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.50.

An American psychiatrist went to Russia once, found fewer neurotic people, proportionately, than at home, pondered his data, returned to Russia, and now reports with enthusiasm on the Russian way of bringing up children.

"The greatest misconception that people have here of what is going on in Russia," he says, "is that the important thing going on in Russia is economic planning. . . . Russia has done more in fifteen years to raise the moral standards of her 160,000,000 people than American education has done in 150 years, or the Christian church in 1,933 years."

The man who uses this strong language was born in Ohio in 1883, went to high school in Indiana, to college in Wisconsin, and took his medical training in Michigan. He is a colonel in the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps, has received various honors from his fellow-doctors, and has twenty years of practise in hospitals, prisons, and among laymen in Massachusetts and New York.

When the Russians began planning their new big industrial cities, Doctor Williams says, they laid out hospitals for the insane on the basis of Western experience with insanity in industrial communities. But after the hospitals were built, they found half their beds empty. That was the first shock to this psychiatrist. He believes the difference is due to a greater sense of security in Russian industrial life.

* * * *

People at Work. By Frances Perkins. New York: The John Day Company; $2.50.

Miss Perkins, the modest first lady to enter an American Cabinet, quietly sums up her social philosophy in this unassuming volume, and reveals herself as anything but a "revolutionary." She traces the long struggle of labor for shorter hours, higher wages, and insurance against unemployment; cites appreciatively the efforts some employers have made to keep their work on an even keel; reports with pleasure that the NRA has put more than 3,000,000 people back to work; insists that this is really relatively little and that the American people must see to it that the remaining 10,000,000 or more have jobs.

How is all this to be done? "Fair" wages, "fair" profits, "fair" prices are what she wants. Shorter hours, she is sure, will be one way of spreading work.

Worth Reading

Men, Fish and Boats. By Alfred Stanford. (New York: William Morrow and Company; $3.) A beautiful picture-story of North Atlantic fishing.

The Story of Gardening. By Richardson Wright. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $3.) From the Sumerians to New York penthouses and Los Angeles cactus gardens.

The White Hills. By Cornelius Weygandt. (New York: Henry Holt and Company; $3.50.) Affectionate stories of the folk who live at the feet of New Hampshire's mountains.

Cobbers. By Thomas Wood. (New York: Oxford University Press; $2.50.) In which an English musician discovers how like Australia is to the American West, and likes it.

Exile's Return. By Malcolm Cowley. (New York: W. W. Norton and Company; $3.) A confession from the "lost generation" of post-war artists.

Out of Chaos. By Ilya Ehrenbourg. (New York: Henry Holt and Company; $2.50.) Perhaps the best novel that has yet come out of the new Russia.

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Paul Runyan Prepared for His First National Title

The Fingers That First Gained Their Grip Milking Cows Should Grasp the Handles of the National Open Golf Championship Cup at the Close of This Saturday's Play

By Joseph Glass

ONE morning eleven years ago the thirteen-year-old son of an Arkansas dairy farmer squeezed the final drop of milk from the last of a row of patient cows and hied himself in search of different employment.

His steps led over the way to the course of the Hot Springs Golf and Country Club, adjoining the dairy farm. He had heard he could make money there as a caddie. And so, between morning and evening milkings, for his father was in bad health, and it was necessary for the family to unite to keep the business going, a caddie he became.

He hadn't been carrying clubs two days before he decided that golf was to be the chief concern of his life. Between an impoverished dairy and a country club redolent of wealth and ease, in which, moreover, the exhilarating promises of a gallant sport held sway, there could be no hesitation. He set out determinedly to make for himself a career in the world of golf.

Another Alger Story

The boy's name was Paul Runyan. To-day, altho he holds no national championships, he is the most feared and respected competitor in American professional golf. He is one of the pronounced favorites to win the United States Open Championship at the Merion Cricket Club this Saturday. If he does not win at Merion, it will be—in the opinion of his rivals—only a case of triumph deferred. For he is the nearest approach to a perfect scoring machine that has developed since Bobby Jones. Last winter in the West and South he won six tournaments and tied for one other, averaged 71 25-61 strokes per round in 61 tournament rounds, and equaled the American record for a 72-hole event when he won the Cavalier Open at Virginia Beach with a score of 270.

Then just the other day, over the Echo Lake Country Club course at Westfield, New Jersey, he began his summer cup-campaign by annexing the Metropolitan Open Championship. He just managed to squeeze out a one-stroke victory over one of the game's most colorful professionals, Walter Hagen—"The Hage"—and Wiffy Cox.

He has not burst suddenly on the golfing scene. Two winters ago he had ranked second only to Craig Wood as a winner of tournaments and prize money. Prior to that his record had been one of steady improvement.

Runyan's present standing in golf is a tribute to his keen foresight and steady perseverance in eliminating, as much as possible, the element of luck. His view on this point is interesting.

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The hand and face of the man who should monopolize the news of golf in this Sunday's sport pages—and if he fails, even his rivals admit that it will be merely a case of triumph deferred

"My theory," he says, "is that 90 per cent. of all luck is a question of good or bad judgment. I always try to create my good luck by good judgment. If my judgment is poor—well, I'm unlucky."

In personality and psychology, Runyan is not to be compared to previous stars. He is not spectacular, like Hagen or Gene Sarazen, nervously alert like Leo Diegel, reserved in the manner of Denny Shute, or a bold and dashing cavalier of the links like Craig Wood.

He says of himself, "I am just a plugger." But this is not an adequate description. While he takes infinite pains with each shot, he is not tiresomely deliberate. "Neat" is a word that suits him; he makes things *fit*. And he does this with a certain modest sprightliness that is almost dapper, but not quite.

When you consider that in a period of depression he has worked his way from almost nothing to a point where he probably is collecting an income in the neighborhood of $20,000 a year—and this without owning a major championship—you must give him credit for a lot of astuteness.

His first step as a caddie at the Hot Springs Golf and Country Club was to make himself so efficient that he became the personal bag-carrier of the club professional, Jimmy Norton, who speedily became his idol. Norton next apprenticed him as a club-maker and then promoted him to assistant professional. Runyan expected that if Norton ever left the club he would succeed him: it was his first goal, in which Norton encouraged him.

Meanwhile Paul developed himself as a player. Here is a sample of his ever-present canniness. The South Central Open formerly was an annual winter event at Hot Springs in which the greatest professionals competed. In 1925, when Runyan was sixteen, Macdonald Smith, noted as the greatest stylist in golf, was an entrant. Paul demoted himself from the dignity of assistant professional to the caddie ranks again, so that he might carry Macdonald Smith's bag and study the master from close range.

One Canny Caddy

"I gained some valuable pointers, too," he said in relating the incident, "but before the tournament ended 'Mac' broke my heart. He incurred five penalty strokes and they put him in second place instead at first."

The next winter Runyan, himself, played in the South Central Open. The pace was too fast for him. However, the experience did him good and not long afterwards, he won the Arkansas Open Championship, a competition for players of that section. He should have been proud, but he wasn't. He kept thinking of the stiffer play in the South Central Open.

The net result of his victory was a State-wide reputation and an offer to join the Concordia Club at Little Rock as professional. It didn't seem likely that there would be an opening soon in similar capacity at the Hot Springs Golf and Country Club, so he accepted. He stayed at Little Rock until 1930, winning the Arkansas Open again in 1928 and 1929.

In this period he was thinking things over and trying to relate himself to the whole golf picture. Studying the links map he saw that the two great centers of the game were the Chicago and New York districts. He decided that if you wanted to get anywhere you must be located in one of these two sections. New York appealed to him above Chicago.

His next step was to take the winter golf tour to California where he would be sure to meet the important professionals from the East. He knew that in making the transfer the best he could expect to get would be a job as assistant professional. But that, he felt, would be only temporary.

It was Craig Wood, then professional at the Forest Hills, New Jersey, Club, who took him on as assistant. In the spring of 1930 he resigned from the Concordia Club

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and started East in search of new laurels.

"It was then," he said, "that I got the biggest break of luck of my life. Hoping to pick up a little prize money I stopped off at Pinehurst to play in the North and South Open. I hadn't the slightest idea of winning. Suddenly, at the tenth tee on the final round, I realized I had as good a chance as anyone to win. I didn't blow up. I shot a 33 coming in and won by two strokes.

"This victory was a wonderful thing for me. Before, I didn't have the mental attitude necessary to be a winner. Afterward, it was different. A few weeks later, for instance, when I entered the New Jersey Open, I did so with the avowed intention of winning and felt that I would win. I practised for thirty days before the tournament and won easily with a score of 282."

Runyan now was definitely in the spotlight. The following year he obtained the position of professional at the Metropolis Club, White Plains, New York. His next feat was to beat Gene Sarazen in the Metropolitan P.G.A. Championship. He never has been out of the spotlight since.

One statement Runyan made was illuminating as showing him to be innately an artist. He said:

"Any young golfer who patterns completely after someone else, duplicating that person in style and results, has attained nothing. Nor has he added anything to the game. He should accept hints, of course, and look for pointers from others, but he must work out his own salvation. Even if the results are not so successful he will have accomplished more."

Runyan thinks so much of golf, he said, that he would not accept twice as much money to do something else. "However, all I've really wanted out of the game," he added, "was to be able to care for those I wanted to care for. That I've got."

Sports Calendar

Golf

June 25—Intercollegiate Championship, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lawn Tennis

June 25-30—National Intercollegiate Championships, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Motorboating

June 30-July 1—National Intercollegiate Outboard Association Regatta, Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Rowing

June 22—Yale-Harvard Regatta, New London, Connecticut.

Track and Field

June 29-30—Senior and Junior National Championships, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Yachting

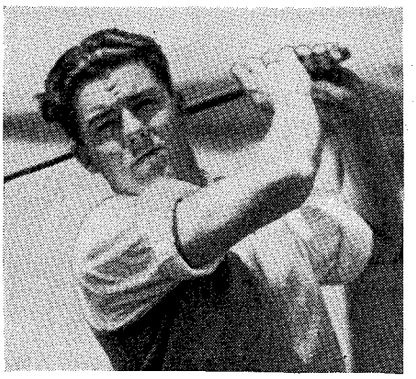
June 24—Bermuda Race, from New London, Connecticut.

British Events

June 25-July 7—Lawn Tennis: The Championships, Wimbledon.

June 25-29—Golf: Open Championship, Royal St. George's, Sandwich.

Sport Shots



© Wide World

W. Lawson Little

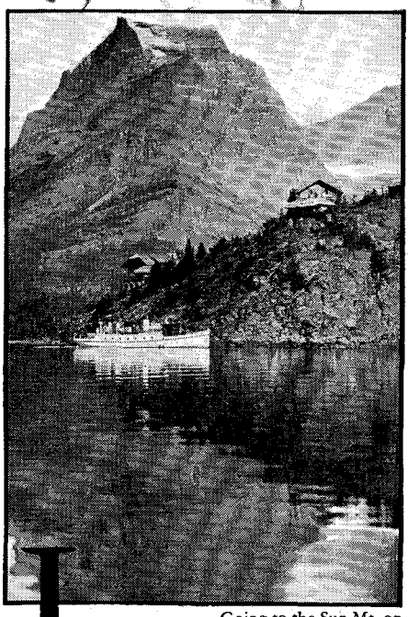
Touring California Collegians had a good day in sport on Saturday, May 26. One Stanford undergraduate was winning the British Amateur Golf Championship while seven others were defeating an army of Eastern track stars for the I.C.A.A.A.A. title. In winning the British amateur title, W. Lawson Little turned in one of the greatest rounds of golf ever played. He went around the Prestwick course in ten under fours for the twenty-three holes played, to win from the plugging James Wallace of Troon by the record margin of 14 and 13. This "baby" of the recently victorious American Walker Cup team learned the game in China, where he played the course laid out over the old Tientsin graveyard. His father, an Army surgeon stationed in China, taught young Little the fundamentals that have since developed into polished power. The splendid showing that Little made in such fast company is typical of the inroads that college athletes are making on the records of old-timers in such "carry-over" sports as tennis, golf, swimming, polo, and squash. George Greenwood wrote of him in the London *Daily Telegraph:*

"He is the best player I have seen since the days of Bobby Jones and some day he may equal the great master's record. His swing perhaps is not so impressive as Jones's, but as a putter Little is Jones's equal if not his superior. Moreover, he appears to have complete control of himself."

* * * *

And Those Other Stanford Tourists, the seven-man team that carried the fifty-eighth I.C.A.A.A.A. title back to California, should share the niche with Little. By taking a few liberties with the lines that George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, once wrote "on the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America," the situation might well be summed up as:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way.
Fifty-eight acts already passed,
One more should move the drama forever out that way—
California's noblest offspring are these last."



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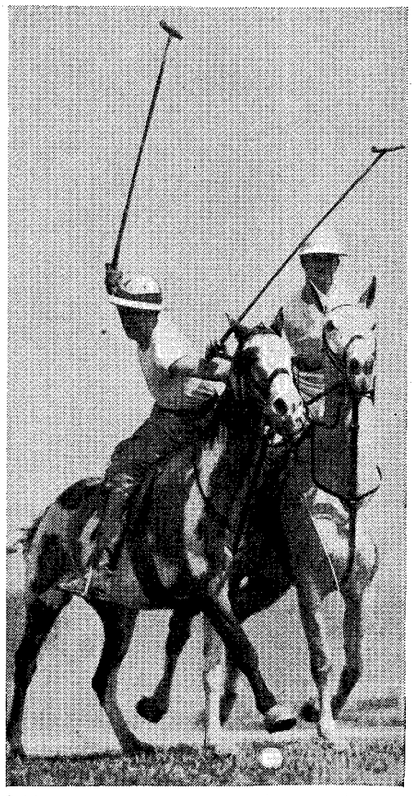
The Galloping Game Goes to College

The Intercollegiate Polo Tournament That Begins Play This Saturday Demonstrates the Tremendous Strides the Game Has Made

By Robert F. Kelley

Ten years ago Harvard, Yale and Princeton included in their undergraduate body groups of young men whose environment in early life had been such that they could play, and did play, polo. These students, naturally, drifted together in college and eventually formed polo teams. In the spring of 1924 they went to Pinehurst, North Carolina, to spend their spring vacation together playing an informal sort of round robin tournament. To-day, ten years later, the Intercollegiate Polo Association is in communication with twenty-seven colleges where polo is played by teams wearing the colors of the college.



Acme

Action in a practise tilt at the University of California where undergraduates are following in the footsteps of their elders in challenging Eastern polo supremacy

The idea of this communication between the association and the colleges is to provide, in the very near future—1935 is being talked of at present—a truly national intercollegiate championship which would be comparable in its scope with the track meets of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes.

A National College Tournament

In the offices of the association there is a map, marked with colored crayon in great, irregular circles. Within these circles are placed, in their proper locations, the names of the colleges playing polo. In this fashion the country has been divided into Eastern, Central, Southern, Southwestern and Far Western circuits. It is financially impossible to bring twenty-seven teams, or any high percentage of that number, together in a single tournament. Hence it is the plan of the officials to establish elimination tournaments in each section which would select the champion of the circuit. Then these winners will be brought together at a central point, probably Chicago for the first year.

The growth of the game in American colleges has been steady and rapid of late. In 1923 Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, since retired, was in command of the Second Corps Area of the United States Army with headquarters at Governor's Island in New York Bay. There was a polo field out toward the mouth of the Bay at Fort Hamilton, somewhat bumpy and used also for regimental parades. Convinced then as he is now that polo was a worth-while sport, General Bullard offered a trophy for college play. With that impetus, yearly intercollegiate championships have been played ever since.

For a few years it remained on the grounds of Fort Hamilton. From there it has been moved to such fields as the famous old Rockaway Hunting Club on Long Island, the Westchester Club in New York and the Rumson Country Club in New Jersey. The tournament this year gets under way this Saturday at the Blind Brook Turf and Polo Club at Purchase, New York. Play continues for one week. Teams from West Point, Cornell, Yale, Pennsylvania Military College, Harvard, Virginia Military Institute, Princeton, Norwich, Arizona and Oklahoma have competed in past years.

The General Bullard trophy had been retired from competition by Yale in 1928 and has been replaced by the Carnochan trophy, but the Army influence has been probably the greatest single one in the growth of the game. The Reserve Officers Training Corps idea, in existence since the war, has placed regular Army officers on duty at the colleges for military instruction. Out of their spare time and as volunteer, amateur coaches, these men have handled all the details of organization and coaching.

At present the natural gravitation to five places of boys best fitted by training and instinct for polo has concentrated most of the polo strength in the members of the association as at present constituted, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania Military College, and West Point. But the game, indoors and out, has flourished as an intercollegiate event in the Middle West and West and three colleges of the South. And the quality of play has improved to the point where, in 1931, the University of Oklahoma was able to come East to play strange ponies and lose to West Point, eventual champions that year, by only three goals on the flat in a well-played game.

For the first time since 1931 when the

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handicap system was installed in the Intercollegiate Tournament, the college players will play on the flat in the tournament this year. Announcement of the handicap committee read that it will consider all teams entered for the outdoor tournament of 1934 to be on an equal basis and that its effect will be to have a tournament on the flat.

Handicapping was started in the college tournaments with the season of 1931 and has been in force since. This followed the tournament of 1930 when Yale, with Hardie Scott, James P. Mills, Stewart Iglehart and J. C. Rathborne, won by a wide margin—the score of the final game that season being 11 to 0. The system followed has been the appointment of a special handicap committee which watches preliminary play and then, just prior to the annual tournament, rates the teams and players. Under the decision this year none of the players will carry college handicaps in the tournament.

It has been essential, of course, that the R.O.T.C. units, which started the game in colleges, be mounted ones, for this provided playing ponies for the teams. Somewhere in the future there is a possibility that the association will, through some form of subsidy, provide aid in mounting teams.

Yale's Gift to Polo

The most prominent of the graduates of college polo is Winston Frederick Churchill Guest. Guest had played polo before he entered Yale, but never cared much for the game, devoting more time to lawn tennis, at which he was a sometimes brilliant performer. In college, under the tutelage of Maj. A. V. Arnold, then assigned to New Haven as R.O.T.C. officer, Guest took rapidly to the game and has himself publicly expressed his belief that Major Arnold and Yale polo had more than anything else to do with his foundation in the game in which he was to become an internationalist.

But far more important to the game than the production of a few men for the top rank of the sport has been college polo's contribution to the main body of the game, the group of average players who make any sport possible. Each year young men are learning polo in colleges and carrying the love of it out into their later life, providing the fodder for low goal play.

Memorial Day Is Holiday For American Sport Fans

Memorial Day was a real vacation for millions of American sport fans, who poured out of offices and factories to crack attendance records all over the country in a surge to the box-offices that heralds real recovery in these "pre-war" days. More than 232,000 baseball fans, the largest major league total of the season, watched eight double-headers. More than thirty thousand race-goers, the largest turnout in ten years, watched *Ladysman* nose out *Equipoise* in the suburban Handicap at Belmont Park.

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The Week in Business Summarized

Natural Forces, Which Are All in Line With Recovery, Expected by Observers to Give New Impetus to Industrial and Commercial Activity After Congress Ends

By Endicott G. Rich

THE movement, pace, and direction of factors which, in the past, so accurately anticipated the development of commercial activity as to gain acceptance as reliable indicators of business trend, no longer account for the current attitude of business nor for the outlook it appears to hold of the future. For months past, from the inauguration, in fact, of the New Deal, sentiment has exercised an increasing control over the conduct of commercial affairs. And sentiment, in the present instance, is fear.

Because of this, business has lost the impetus which had carried it steadily forward for three months. It is the consensus among professional observers in the fields of economics and finance, repeated from week to week, as tho in hope that conviction would follow reiteration, that activity will resume once Congress shall have recessed. But it credits such observers with scant acumen to assume they attribute present sentiment solely to dread of mischievous legislation at the Capital. This contributes to the present state of mind, without doubt. But evidence is accumulating that the major cause of existing hesitancy lies elsewhere.

Private Initiative

Walter Lippmann put his finger on the aggravating doubt when, in an examination of the recovery movement, he touched on the need of translating public support of enterprise into private initiative. That transition is still to be made. As yet the method of accomplishing it has not been discovered or, if found, has not been announced. Can a way be found? That is the question that alarms business.

In its presence, records of car-loadings, electric-power consumption, dividend payments, retail sales, building permits, and the like, lose their customary power to inspire courage. This phenomenon of business, which resolutely ignores indications that should make for increased confidence, has been noted by practically all observers and, by some of them, with perplexity. Yet, to others, it seems apparent that business is merely reacting naturally to a new sense of the economic significance of events.

At the outset it followed President Roosevelt. Some economists questioned the wisdom of his program: the departure from gold, the revaluation of the dollar, the codes, the agricultural readjustment, and the myriad other activities on which Government embarked under Presidential guidance.

A Change of Attitude

But the attitude of business began a slow change and, of late, this change has been speeded by the addition of political considerations, presented in terms of economic criticism, which have added to the confusion felt by business. And confusion has begot timidity.

"Take this matter of durable-goods industries," said Gage P. Wright, editor of *The Business Economic Digest*. "I venture that the distinction among durable-goods, consumer-goods and service industries was recognized by few business men until Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company called attention to it. In its effect upon sentiment, it is a small matter whether or not Colonel Ayres, and those who believe with him, are right in the contention that recovery can not be attained until the durable-goods industries shall have been put back into operation. The theory has been widely publicized; it has not been attacked, and the business man is not to be blamed if he has come to regard the fate of the durable-goods industry as the key-note to the whole recovery program."

Housing Program

In the last fortnight the Durable Goods Industries Committee of the NRA has sent a letter to all code authorities and employers dealing with durable goods, urging support of the President's housing program. Within the week it reported to the President, in terms which could not be misconstrued, the danger to recovery existing in the exceedingly critical economic situation the nation now faces as the result of a multiplicity of forces, financial, psychological, and legislative.

It presented recommendations for Executive action which included assurance to private enterprise that the profit incentive would continue to receive public approval; public recognition that the only legitimate purpose of taxation is to provide necessary revenue for government and not to effect a punitive distribution of wealth; permanent balancing of the budget to remove fear of uncontrolled inflation, and finally, guaranty against unreasonable or arbitrary administration of business through the National Industrial Recovery Act.

A Committee's Report

The weight of authority was given to these proposals by the signatures to the report of fourteen leading industrialists headed by the Chairman of the Committee, George H. Houston, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and, since the inauguration of the Durable Goods Industries Committee at the behest of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in March last, an outspoken advocate of the Ayres theory of recovery.

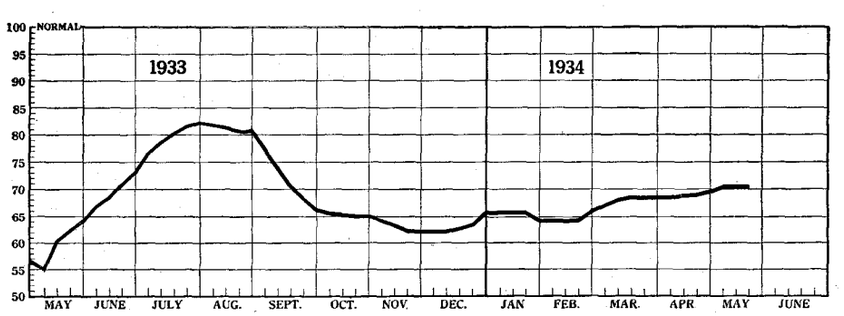
The report names fear as a concrete factor in retarding recovery: fear of the provisions of the Securities Act; fear of financial casualty under the present form of real estate mortgage; fear of an uncontrolled national debt that will increase the tax burden, and uncertainty over the monetary policy of the Government, tariff changes, and the administration of the national recovery act.

It lists the chief ingredients of industrial recovery as the free flow of capital into private business; a sound real estate mortgage market; placing of industrial relations on a basis that will remove the threat of strikes, and a balanced parity price between agricultural and manufactured products. The key to the entire unemployment situation is definitely stated as that which will open the doors of the durable-goods industries to increased employment.

The latest index number of The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business which records activity as at 70.6 per cent. of what would be considered normal for this season of the year, shows a drop from the level of 70.9 per cent. for the preceding week.

This fall is a slight one, but it follows a week in which the index line stood still and indications are that another drop will be recorded by the next number.

Confidence still is expressed, however, by a majority of business observers that the effect of so-called natural forces which all are agreed are in line with recovery, will be to give a new impetus to industrial and commercial activity after the close of Congress.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals from May, 1933, to the end of the third week in May, 1934

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Largest Savings-Bank a Centenarian

Henry Bruère Believes Mutual Savings-Banks Have Weathered Depression Better Than Any Other Class of Financial Institution

The warm spring sunlight filtered in through the windows of the Colonial room reminiscent of the old Newburyport mansions as the President of the Bowery Savings Bank talked of the bank's past successes and its hopes for the future. This quiet office in the new and ornate Forty-second Street building of the Bowery Bank typified in the visitor's mind the continuance of the ideals of public service which led a group of New York Quakers to meet a hundred years ago and plan a new bank for the thrifty people of the East Side. The solidly-built man of fifty-two, smooth-shaven, strong-featured, tired-eyed from much recent research into savings-bank problems, who leaned back at ease in his chair, also typified the meeting of the old and the new. From his career as an expert in economic research and municipal administration Henry Bruère brought his ideas of social service into the business of banking, becoming Vice-President of the Bowery Bank in 1927 and President in 1931.

© International

Henry Bruère

The record of the Bowery Bank and of the mutual savings-banks in eighteen States speaks for itself. Asked about the future, Mr. Bruère first declared that mutual savings-banks of the country have come through the depression in better shape than any other class of financial institutions. The depression, he added, taught them to work together. The New York banks—which hold about half the deposits of the mutual banks of the country—are perfecting a group of reserve agencies and cooperative organizations which will enable them to meet almost any emergency.

There will be changes in savings-bank investments, it was suggested. There would be no departure from basic principles, was the reply, but methods would be modified to meet new demands.

Railroad Securities

For instance, the savings-banks recognize the trend in real estate financing away from the old-fashioned straight short-term mortgage to the ten-year, or fifteen-year, amortized mortgage, now characteristic of building and loan operations and so definitely urged by the Federal Government. Mr. Bruère declared himself thoroughly in favor of the trend. He added that there might be a tendency away from urban to suburban real estate investment. He insisted that, all alarmists to the contrary, the desire to own and keep real estate is fundamental, and that therefore real estate will continue to be a natural form of investment for savings institutions.

Railroad securities were mentioned. Mr. Bruère, who has made a special study of this field, would not venture any definite predictions. The railroads must coordinate to a much greater extent than at present, he said. If they can acquire the necessary capital and if governmental restrictions can be removed, there are possibilities in the way of developing great integrated transportation systems upon the basis of existing railroads, which would include carriage by air, highway, and waterway. While there must be a number of capital reorganizations, and while stockholders must suffer somewhat in consequence—after all, they are only taking the risk inherent in ownership of equities—Mr. Bruère argued confidently that holders of senior securities including savings and insurance companies had no special reason to worry. The railroads are essential in transportation, even tho their old monopoly is gone, he asserted.

Naturally, said the banker, in response to a query, the savings-banks are investing more and more in governmental securities, in line with the general trend of the day. This, of course, means a lower rate of interest and is one important factor in the present tendency of savings-banks to lower their dividend rates.

Turning to the Bowery Bank's history, the record shows that it opened its doors on June 2, 1834. Its total deposits now are a trifle more than $500,000,000, making it the largest of all the mutual savings-banks. Its 414,535 depositors do business in the three offices of the bank, including one on the Bowery, and the new headquarters on Forty-second Street.

Millions to Improve Missouri

Missouri is a fine State, but its citizens are willing to spend the money necessary for self-improvement. Counting in Federal grants which may be available, $35,000,000 now is to be spent in the city of Saint Louis and throughout the State.

Recently voters of Saint Louis approved by a smashing vote bond issues totaling $16,000,000 for municipal improvements. Federal grants amounting to $6,000,000 more are expected to complete the work. On the same day a special State election was held in which a $10,000,000 bond issue was voted for additions and improvements to the State's penal and charitable institutions. And there is an assurance of additional funds to the extent of $3,400,000 from Washington.

Shoppers Need More Change

A good sign of business recovery is the increasing demand for small change. And who should know more about that demand than a man who runs a mint? Superintendent A. Raymond Raff of the Philadelphia mint reported recently that his money factory was working at capacity to supply the demand for coins, particularly quarters and pennies. Indeed, within the last six months the entire supply of silver and copper coins minted since 1929 has been put into circulation.

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IN THE RIGHT PLACE

NEWS FROM HOME WHEN YOU ARE ABROAD

News from home is always eagerly sought for by Americans abroad. A Literary Digest subscriber interestingly expresses herself on this subject as follows: "The Digest is arriving every week like some old friend with a budget of news and jokes—and the joy depicted in the faces of homesick tourists, when I ask if they would care to see the last Digest, would warm a heart of stone." You too will want The Literary Digest when abroad. It is on sale at Funk & Wagnalls Company's office, 14 Salisbury Square, London, and at bookstores and news-stands throughout Europe.

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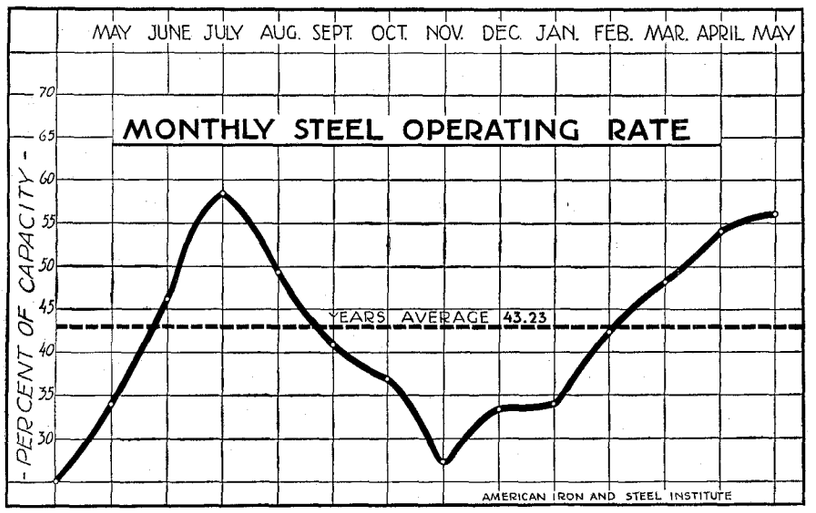
Springtime is Strike Time in Steel

Production Figures, After Five Months of Advance, Seem to Have Attained Peak and Critical Days Appear to Be Ahead as Labor Unrest Causes Apprehension Among Executives

EVEN if no strike loomed these would be critical days for the steel industry. The steel code has just been renewed and revised to meet, in part, the savage criticisms in the Darrow Report which still is debated heatedly wherever business men meet. Steel production figures, after five months of steady advance, seem to have reached a peak as the normal seasonal lull in industrial activity approaches. However, the future beckons as well as warns.

The Burlington Road's gleaming new "Zephyr," now on exhibition at the Chicago fair, in the first place, is a sign that the railroads are in the market for new steel equipment, and, in the second place, an indication of a new and developing demand for special steel products. Steel is conspicuous, if not in the very center of the industrial stage.



A chart showing a year of steel production in terms of percentage of total plant capacity. There has been a steady rise since the first of the year. The code went into effect September 1

Other Strike Threats

The steel industry is not alone in facing the strike menace. In addition to the isolated disturbances in various industries which have been furnishing front-page news in recent weeks, the country was startled a few days ago by the threat of a strike involving perhaps all the 400,000 textile workers of the country. Labor conditions in the cotton-textile industry have been kept fairly smooth through the almost superhuman endeavors of the industry's Industrial Relations Board.

Recently, however, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson approved the plan of the industry's code authority to reduce output 25 per cent. during a ninety-day period. Thomas McMahon, President of the United Textile Workers, has said that this would mean "nothing more or less than a 25 per cent. reduction in wages," if it went through in its original form. The curtailment was thought necessary in the face of the increasing textile surplus piling up in both Northern and Southern mills. Conferences were started last week with the purpose of reaching a compromise which would postpone, or prevent, an immediate strike.

At the recent New York meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Charles M. Schwab, retiring Chairman, said that if the present rate of production continues, "with the price schedules filed for the third quarter, most steel companies will be in a position to earn something on their investment." W. A. Irvin, President of the United States Steel Corporation, called attention to the large replacement demand which must soon come into the market, and emphasized the importance of the demand for special steels. The "Zephyr," he said, was only one of several signs of "a new era in railroading and the definite promise of new opportunities for steel."

Less optimistic was Ernest T. Weir, of the National Steel Corporation, who was convinced that peak operation already has been reached and that the third quarter will show a reduction. Similarly, Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said, "the third quarter does not look as promising as the second."

The most sensational utterance of the meeting was made by T. M. Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, who said he considered "labor unrest to be the most serious obstacle in the path to recovery." He predicted that the steel companies would not recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, "or any other union."

Other steel executives united, on this occasion, to give credit to the NRA and the steel code for improved conditions in the industry, especially the elimination of unfair trade practises and cut-throat competition.

The steel code originally was approved last August for a trial period of ninety days, beginning on September 1. At the end of that time the trial period was extended to May 31. Toward the end of May, representatives of the code authority and the NRA consulted on code revision in the light of the criticisms made by the Federal Trade Commission, and, more recently, by the Darrow Board. The changes agreed on were summarized in a letter to the President from NRA representatives. Certain changes were made in the basing-point system of establishing prices and in other price provisions. The eight-hour-day as well as an average forty-hour-week was established unconditionally. The code expense for small producers was reduced. Several administrative changes were made.

The letter pointed out that labor had benefited notably from the operation of the steel code. For instance, between June, 1933, and April, 1934, the number of men at work had increased from 338,146 to 431,086; the total pay-roll had increased from $30,560,761 to $45,471,878, and average hours a week had been cut from 39.7 to 34.4. A comparison was made with 1929 showing that last April, tho the industry was operating at less than 75 per cent. of its 1929 operations, it was employing nearly as many workers as the average for 1929.

Code Continues

The steel code now continues in operation until terminated by the President, or by a vote of 75 per cent. of the code members. President Roosevelt's order putting the revised code into effect as of June 11 contained two statements, one providing for additional study of the basing-point system of price quotation and the other declaring his promise to provide for and supervise the election by employees in each industrial unit of their own representatives for collective bargaining. So the steel code stands after the criticism and the consequent amendment.

To come to the steel strike: The A. F. of L. affiliate in the steel industry is the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. A year ago its dues-paying membership was only 5,000 out of a total of nearly 500,000 steel workers. The membership campaign last year increased the number of local lodges from ninety-five to 232, and the dues-paying membership to 30,000. It is claimed that many more, perhaps up to 100,000, can be counted on in case of a strike. The union had been conservative on the whole under the leadership of Michael Tighe, seventy-five-year-old Welsh ex-puddler. At the Pittsburgh convention last May the younger and more progressive element forced through, against Tighe's wishes, a militant program committing the union to a demand for union recognition, backed up by a strike threat.

The strike program was put in the hands of a special committee of ten. In due time the steel executives were told that the men would be called out on June 16 if the demands for union recognition and readjustment of wages and hours were not met.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

"Employers aren't interested in versatility" —Vigorous defense of the vertical collar button—Oscillators and the Olympic collision—Proposal to tax aliens attacked—The NRA and Picturesque Words

Tap-Dancing Paper-Hangers

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Being one of the vast army of men who have spent years acquiring knowledge and experience of a kind for which there is no longer a demand, I was particularly interested in the article entitled "Fewer White-Collar Jobs" in the May 19 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

In this article Dr. Morris Viteles of the University of Pennsylvania is credited with the statement that "to meet the new situation, the individual should no longer choose a vocation and train exclusively for it, but should try to increase his general skill and dexterity so as to be able to apply it in any one of various ways."

I believe that, were Doctor Viteles to spend a few weeks hunting for a job—something entirely out of his line—he would become convinced of the fallacy of that statement. A knowledge of more than one trade or profession may be a fine thing, but the employer usually has his own unalterable ideas on the subject. If he wants a plumber he wants a man who has done plumbing for at least ten or fifteen years and who is still too young to have had time to learn a half dozen other trades besides. If he wants a soda dispenser he stubbornly refuses to believe that any mere human could possibly squirt syrup and seltzer into a glass and drop in a gob of ice cream unless he had practised the art for years.

An exceptionally clever man with two or three years of experience might be a far better mechanic than some nitwit who had done nothing else for twenty years, but to-day no employer will give him a chance to prove it. He will bet on the twenty-year man every time.

The man who is versatile, who knows something about accounting, is a fairly good barber, can sing a little, has partly learned the printer's trade and has a little better than the average layman's knowledge of law, may secure a position on a coal truck—if he is lucky.

Employers aren't interested in versatility. They aren't at all impressed by tap-dancing paper-hangers or song-writing truck-drivers who can make pies, bridges and false teeth. They are after specialists with years of experience—the more years the better, provided they are still under thirty-five.

WILBUR J. DOWD.

Madison, Connecticut.

Vertical Buttonholes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of May 19, Brother Brubaker condemns in stentorian tones the vertical-slit buttonhole and I hasten to come to its defense with all the strength of my finger tips as the one outstanding improvement in shirts along with the coat style.

The vertical slit holds safely, never tears out or expands and has to be shrunk by mending at one end, as was often the case with the old horizontal style. Then it is so easy to do and undo with these vertical slits—just button your shirt with one hand and comb your hair with the other. Fact is the good brother seems not to know a good thing when he "seize" it.

M. J. SPINKS.

Dallas, Texas.

"The Lily-White Tarzan"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It is to be hoped if another production of Tarzan ever appears that he will be given a good strong coat of tan instead of his lily-white skin—a travesty on an otherwise magnificent picture. A lifetime in the open would surely have made him as brown as the folks in the audience who have come to see him jumping from tree to tree with the animals.

I wonder why someone has not voiced this matter before.

MARY R. P. HATCH.

Santa Monica, California.

Oscillators and the Olympic Collision

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I read with interest your article in connection with the Olympic collision in the May 26 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. I noted what you said about the accident. The surest way to keep from running into a light-ship by a vessel that is equipped with submarine listening apparatus is to listen for the sound from the oscillator. Most navigators will agree that sound coming through water is most free from interference and is the most accurate means of telling whether the light vessel is on the port side, starboard side or dead ahead.

The writer is a great believer in radio as an aid to navigation but he believes that the tendency on the part of some navigators to disregard the older aids to navigation is the cause of many of the present-day accidents. In the old days we used to make the Nantucket light-ship by means of soundings and when the submarine bell first came in it was of great assistance in finding the light-ship and always told us if the light-ship was dead ahead or on the port side or starboard side.

The oscillator is a great improvement over the submarine bell and can be heard a much further distance through the water. I understand that the oscillator was in operation just prior to the collision and I feel sure that it could be picked up at a distance of at least ten miles.

JOHN F. MILLIKEN,
President, United Licensed Officers of the United States of America.

New York City.

The Competitor

—Summers in the Cleveland *News*

That Plan to Tax Aliens

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Answering the letter of Ezra Brown, published in your May 19 issue, suggesting a plan to tax aliens, Socialists, pacifists, Communists, etc. (they are all classed together), to pay our veterans for the hazardous services they rendered us in the Great War, in my opinion his plan is silly and would never work.

The poor alien, most likely, is out of work and is hungry, and could not pay another penny more than he, like all of us, is now required to pay. As to his completing his citizenship requirements, that is another question.

The odium he attaches to Socialists and pacifists, classing them with traitors, is insulting. Because one differs in belief is no reason he should be branded a traitor.

L. W. DAVIES, M.D.

St. Louis, Missouri.

Obscenity on the Screen

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Your article in the issue of May 5 under the title "Catholics Attack Obscenity on the Screen" is gratifying. Hurrah for the Catholics!

They deserve a world of credit for commencing such a necessary movement and every decent American should back them up.

In our own family we have made a consistent practise of giving no patronage to questionable shows or literature but it seems our numbers were not quite adequate to bring the desired results.

Now that such a wide-spread organization as the Catholic Church has taken up the fight we have reason to expect results.

FRANK KAHAN.

Seattle, Washington.

"Crack Down" and "Chiseler"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of May 26, page 11, "Topics of the Day," one heading reads "New Deal Creates Picturesque Words."

Among the words you cite, are "crack down" and "chiseler."

You might well have said "New Deal *generalizes* picturesque words."

I am satisfied that "crack down" and "chiseler" date back to the days when General Johnson was a "shavetail"—even further back.

I have served fourteen years in the Regular Army and as far back as 1920 these words were as much part of the daily army vocabulary as "chow" for food; "hitch" for an enlistment period; "over the hill" for leaving the service without permission, etc.

I am a supporter of the New Deal and have benefited by it.

HERMAN L. FINK.

Akron, Ohio.

Thank You

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—May I offer my congratulations on your very excellent choice of dramatic critics!

A few weeks ago I chuckled over one of his reviews in THE LITERARY DIGEST and thought it was just a periodic burst of cleverness, but with the delicious and penetrating summary of the year's drama in the issue of May 19, I've come to the conclusion that this nameless critic is chronically keen and indefinitely intriguing.

(MRS.) L. V. JACKSON.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

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"Today I received a check for $20.00 for a story. Another I sold for $34.00. Not bad for a beginner, is it? The other day I counted up just how much I have won on advertisement contests. It amounted to $1,620.00."

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Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

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NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. A group of men, whose combined newspaper experience totals more than 200 years, are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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Why don't you write?

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Nudist Visitor.—A little Logan Heights girl said there was a new baby at her house.

"Has the baby come to stay?" she was asked.

"I think so," she said, "he's taken all his things off."—*San Diego Union.*

Both Ends Against the Middle.—Two men who had been bachelor cronies met for the first time in five years.

"Tell me, Tom," said one, "did you marry that girl, or do you still darn your own socks and do your cooking?"

"Yes," was Tom's reply.—*Chicago News.*

Blue Eagle Mother Goose.—

Who socked the codes?
"We," said the committee,
"With our bow and Darrow,
We socked the codes!"

—*H. I. Phillips in the New York Sun.*

Worth Considering, Watson.—A Boston landlord complains that whenever he tries to collect rent from a certain tenant he is thrown downstairs. We're not up on these matters, but maybe the fellow doesn't want to pay his rent.—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

Martyr's Crown.—Pat determined to pass his favorite "pub" on his way home. As he approached it he became somewhat shaky, but, plucking up courage, he passed it. Then, after going about 50 yards, he turned, saying to himself: "Well done, Pat, me boy. Come back and I'll treat ye."—*Humorist.*

Excuse It Please.—A man who believed he knew all about parrots undertook to teach what he thought to be a young mute bird to say "Hello!" in one lesson. Going up to the cage he repeated that word in a clear voice for several minutes, the parrot paying not the slightest attention. At the final "Hello" the bird opened one eye, gazed at the man, and snapped out, "Line's busy!"—*Boston Transcript.*

When Printers Duck.—Bringing with him an electric atmosphere, a young man strode into the newspaper office and banged his cane on the editor's desk.

"Where's the editor?" he shouted angrily.

"He's—he's out!" replied the clerk nervously. "What's he done this time?"

"In that advertisement for my valveless motor," stormed the visitor, "he's turned the second 'v' into a 'u.'"—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

She Knew Her Men Folk.—A recent speaker before a woman's organization, talking on Persia, was telling about how careless the men over there are with their wives, and said it was no uncommon sight to see a woman and a donkey hitched up together. Then he laughed, and said when he made that statement in a speech at Detroit one of the ladies in the audience piped up:

"That's not so unusual—you often see it over here too."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Gave Him the Kayo.—KITCHENETTE—"What was the result of that terrific fight the Duchess had with her husband?"

HUMIDORCAS—"She retains the title."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Villain Still Pursues.—A woman writer is exulting over recently released figures showing that 11 per cent. more men than women are crazy. Yeah, but who drove the men crazy?—*Olin Miller in the Atlantic Journal.*

Pure Coincidence.—The newsreel in a downtown movie, writes B. L. C., had just shown the king and queen of Italy receiving the plaudits of the people of Rome. Then the announcer said:

"And here is Il Duce."

"Gee!" exclaimed a woman behind me, "he looks just like Mussolini."—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Academic Distinction.—In an Indiana college town a student called at a boarding house to inquire about rooms.

"And what do you charge for your rooms?" he asked.

"Five dollars up," was the reply.

"Yes, but I'm a student," he said thinking the price a little high.

"That being the case, the price is $5 down."—*Toronto Globe.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Always Popular.—Mix money and nuts to make a sauce for candied fruits. This combination goes nicely on ice cream for company.—*Yakima (Wash.) paper.*

Or Was It Martha Washington?—Chicago has had the largest conflagration in its history since the famous cow of Betsy Ross kicked over the lamp in the gay 90's.—*Quebec paper.*

Martyr's Shirt.—Question—What can you suggest to be done to prevent the freezing of water pipes in taxpayer, that has no steam heat.

Answer—Wrap heavily with hair felt, tied on with string.—*New York paper.*

Strong Medicine.—We have to record the deaths during the year of the following patrons of the Charity: Lady A——, Colonel B——, Mr. C——, and Mrs. D——.

For this happy outcome of the year's working, the Committee tender their thanks to the Matron, nurses, and visiting Medical Staff of the Hospital.—*Annual Report of an Irish hospital, quoted in Blackwood's Magazine.*

Making Finance Tasty.—Handle all penditures of more than $10,000,000. quickly and lightly. When smooth, turn out on floured board. Roll thin. Cut in star and moon shapes, decorate each with thin slivers of almonds laid in flower petal shapes. Bake at 40 degrees (moderate) ten minutes.—*Rochester (Minn.) paper.*

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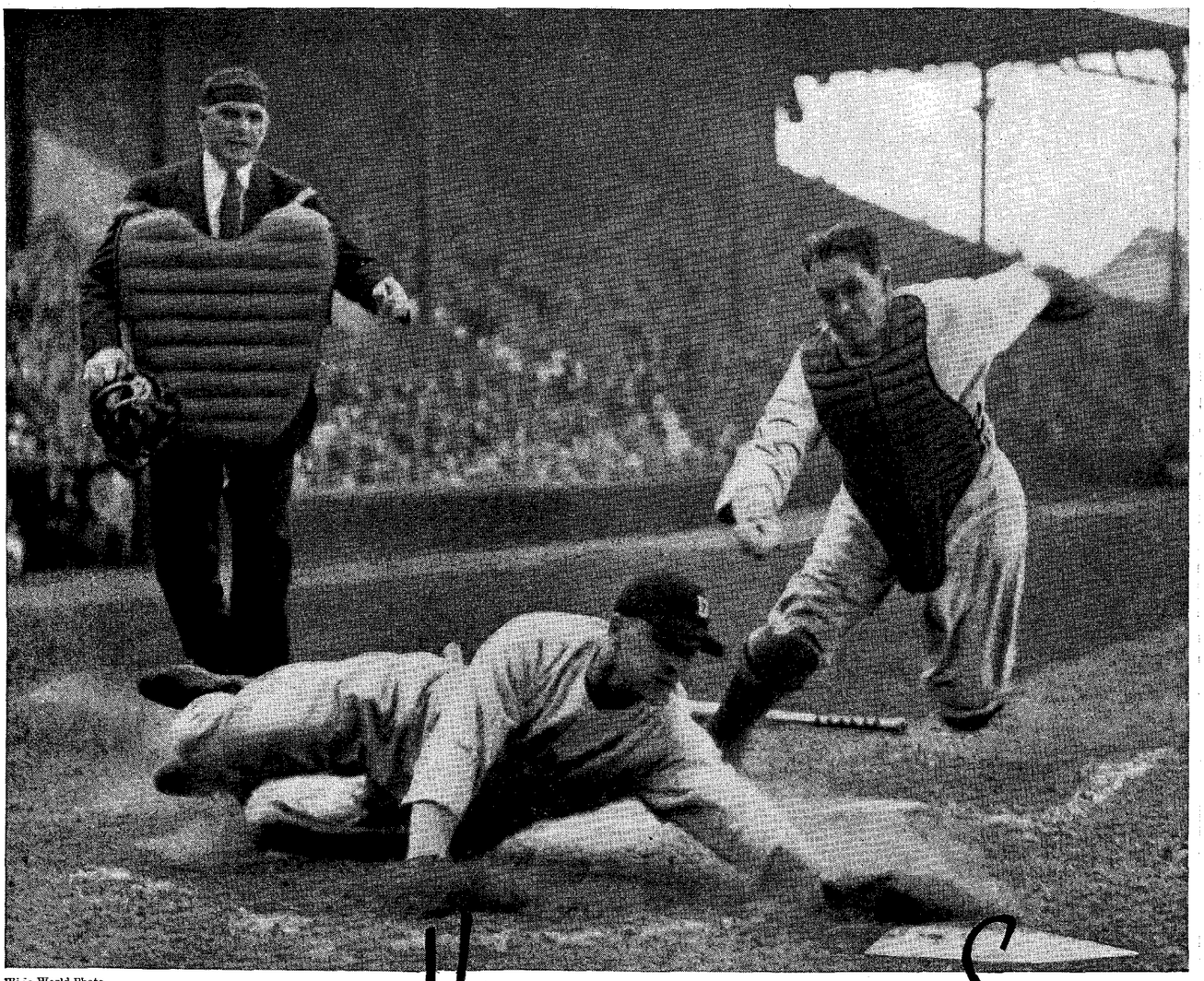


Wide World Photo

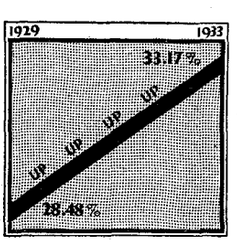
IF YOU DON'T GET *Home*, YOU DON'T *Score*

AND this is just as true in newspaper circulation as it is in baseball . . . unless the newspaper drives your sales message HOME . . . you don't score!

Better than four hundred thousand families in the Chicago trading area read The Chicago Daily News AT HOME. This is more home-read circulation than you can get in any other Chicago daily newspaper. The fact that Chicago Daily News circulation is home-read explains its superior scoring ability.

This advertisers recognize as proved by the increasing preponderance of advertising carried by The Chicago Daily News.

In 1929, The Chicago Daily News carried 28.48% of the total display advertising in Chicago daily newspapers. During the following depression years (1929-1933) when reduced budgets had to do a harder job and newspapers had to be bought with greater care, The Chicago Daily News' percentage of total display advertising in Chicago dailies increased to 33.17%.



The Chicago Daily News' percentage of Total Display Advertising in all Chicago daily newspapers from the beginning of 1929 through 1933.

In the fifteen year period (1919 to 1933) The Chicago Daily News carried 40,275,242 more lines of display advertising than the second Chicago daily (a morning paper).

And in 1933, The Chicago Daily News carried more total advertising than any other six-day evening newspaper in America . . . no other Chicago daily ranked even among the first twelve.*

**Authority: Media Records, Inc.*

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Chicago's Home Newspaper

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THE EXHILARATION in walking on stilts comes from the artificial growth, the greater stride, the thrill of insecurity. Many people seem to go through life on stilts, taking momentous steps, expecting solid footing.

Owning property without insurance against common hazards is like walking on stilts over treacherous ground. Who indeed has the cash reserve with which to replace all they may lose by fire, accident, storm or theft? North America policyholders will tell you it is inexcusably careless not to enjoy the security of dependable insurance. They proceed with confidence, knowing that today this oldest American fire and marine insurance company has a Surplus to Policyholders of over forty-five million dollars.

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Insurance Company of North America

PHILADELPHIA

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